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WORKINGMEN AROUSED

The Great Ratification Meeting of the Socialist Labor Party Fills Cooper Union to Overflowing.

A MAGNIFICENT AND ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION

The Vast Audience Expresses Its Approval of the Scientific Principles and Fighting Tactics of the Only Class-Conscious Working Class Party of the United States.

Charles H. Corregan, the Gubernatorial Candidate, Demolishes the "Labor Record" of Tammany and the False Philosophy of McKinley—Keinard, Dalton, De Leon, Hickey and Keep Stir the Immense Gathering With the Gospel of Emancipation. Resolutions That Summarize the Political and Social Situation and Blaze the Path, Clear and Unmistakable, for the Guidance of Labor.

The ratification meeting in Cooper Union last Saturday night bore evidence of the enthusiastic interest taken in the movement by all members and sympathizers. By 7 o'clock a great crowd had gathered in front of the building and it kept increasing until 7.30, when the doors were opened. Then there was a wild rush. It took but a few minutes to fill the hall. It was like a transformation scene. One moment you looked at a vacant space, the next a sea of faces was before you.

At 8 o'clock, when the lights were turned on full, there were large numbers standing at the back of the hall, and they were still crowding in. At length the police were compelled to close the doors, but such a crowd gathered that they had to be opened again and two hundred more were squeezed in. But this made little difference, and overflow meetings were started with those who were turned away. They equalled the number inside the hall itself.

The back of the platform was decorated with a large banner, bearing the portraits of Mailoney and Remmel, flanked on either side by the banners of the progressive trade unions. The rostrum was draped with the red flag presented to the Socialist Labor Party by the Parti Ouvrier Francais, and brought over to this country by B. F. Keinard.

The chairman, Mr. B. F. Keinard, candidate for Congress, in calling the meeting to order, said in part:

"It is gratifying to see such a number of class conscious workers here tonight. We all know that at Republican meetings there are large numbers of working men who are present against their wills, that at Democratic gatherings are men who must go to them or lose their jobs; but no compulsion is required to bring together this vast assemblage of class conscious working men and women."

He then proceeded to compare the work of the two old parties with that of the Socialist Labor Party. He made some passing allusions to the various leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties, and these allusions threw a light on those gentlemen, in which they did not appear to advntage.

The mention of Bryan's name by a few of his supporters at the back of the hall brought forth vigorous hisses. But it did not amount to much. The rest of the audience drowned it with their cheering. The chairman then reiterated his statement. The hissing began again, but died off in a feeble splutter.

On the other hand, when he came to the name of Malloney, a thunder of applause brought him to a full stop. When he got a chance to speak again, it was to remark that Malloney seemed to be very popular with them, and the applause broke forth again. The same thing happened at the mention of Remmel and of the DAILY PEOPLE.

He then gave out the programme of the evening, naming each speaker in the order in which he was to address them—W. S. Dalton, C. H. Corregan, candidate for Governor; Daniel DeLeon, candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District; T. A. Hickey and Arthur Keep, candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth Assembly District. As each name was enunciated it was greeted with the same deafening storm of applause. There was really nothing to wonder at in this. All these men have made reputations for themselves. It is an undisputed fact that no other political party could produce such a group of men, at once gifted and earnest.

In all the speeches delivered by Socialist educators of the people, no argument will be found which demonstrates more clearly the ability of the working class to direct their own affairs than the existence of these men, sprung from the working class. They themselves constitute a proof of this contention.

The chairman then introduced William S. Dalton, who spoke in part as follows:

The Socialist Labor Party proves in more than one way that it is the Party destined to fight and carry to a triumphant finish the last great revolution, and establish a government of, by and for the workers—the Socialist Republic.

One of these proofs is the fact that it has the same platform and presents exactly the same issue to-day as when first it entered that stormy political battlefield wherein all freak movements and fake parties are destroyed as by fire. Malloney and Remmel stand on the same platform the Party advanced in 1890.

The capitalist parties, having no real issue to fight over, change their war cries and issues every year and beat the tom-tom in sham battles for the purpose of dividing our class at the poles. The Socialist Labor Party declares that the only issue is whether the working class—that seventy-five per cent of the population which produces all wealth and receives rags, misery and starvation—shall own the railroads, mills, mines, factories and lands, or whether the present owners—the capitalist class, less than six per cent—shall continue to own these social tools and use them to further degrade and pauperize the people.

On this issue the Republican and Democratic parties stand alike. Roosevelt, with spiked police clubs for strikers, and Stevenson, who imports scabs to break up the strikes of his coal miners; McKinley, who sends colored troops to murder our brothers in Idaho, and Bryan, who applauds his Democratic pure and simple unionist governor in building a Bull Pen; Croker of the Ice Trust and Platt of the Coal Trust agree like the brothers they are on this issue. They stand for the present system of private ownership. The Socialist Labor Party stands for the ownership of the machinery of production and the wealth of the nation by the people of the United State. Squarely it sets forth the issue: We demand the public ownership of the machinery of production.

For ten years the capitalists have sought to ignore this issue. Owning that fearful agent of corruption, the reptile press, and its garbage box assistant, the mis-named labor press, they have been able to hoodwink and keep in ignorance most of our people, but the Socialist Labor Party press, at the head of which stands, the only paper in the English language fit for a workingman to read, the DAILY PEOPLE, is forcing this issue to the front and causing the capitalists to increase the number of their labor fakirs and decoy duck "socialistic" parties in a vain attempt to sidetrack the Revolution.

The enemy cannot defeat a bona fide third party nor stop the Revolution by a trick; it is well for us to remember that the victory of our class is inevitable. Every year marks an advance. The fireless, persistent work of that Party, which was "strained through the loins of the working class," and nurtured by the blood and sufferings of the class conscious fighters, makes for progress.

Remember that we are now in that stage of the movement when every vote means hours of struggle; means a veritable brand snatched from the fire; but such votes are the seeds which will bear ten-fold later; that these brands will kindle a fire in which the chains of the wage slave will be forged into the sword with which the conquering Socialist Labor Party will cut down the Beast of Private Property—the capitalist class.

Let us see to it then that we each do our duty on and before Election Day, and doing it, keep in mind what Marx taught and history proves: that the working class Revoution is no skyrocket affair, but work worthy of the best efforts of the race.

That we will eventually smash the capitalist class and its labor fakir hirelings there is no doubt. All the powers in the upper and nether hells of capitalism cannot stop our progress. Science and Truth fight on our side. Let us hasten the day of emancipation by rolling up the vote this year for Joseph Francis Malloney, the machinist, Valentine Remmel, the glassworker, Charles H. Corregan, the printer, and the whole ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, and while endeavoring to roll up a large vote, let us be unflagging in our work of uncompromising education, for

"It is not strength, it is not steel
Alone, will make the tyrant reel;
But wisdom working night and day,
'Till comes the time for passion's sway;
The patient dint and powder shock
Will blast the System like a rock."

* * *

There was an impressive stillness as Chairman Keinard spoke the opening words of his address introducing Candidate Corregan. The stillness changed to bursts of applause when he reached the name of the candidate. As Corregan stepped forward there was a prolonged outburst, and three hearty cheers, and three more were given for him, and for the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrade Corregan briefly, but clearly, laid the foundation of his address by showing the method by which the worker is robbed of the wealth he creates, in the field, the factory, the mines and the shop, by the wage system. Receiving in the form of wages an amount sufficient to buy back only 17 cents worth out of every dollar's worth of wealth they create, the wage working class, the great consuming class in society, cannot consume the immense amount of commodities produced by them, and they accumulate in the possession of the capitalist class, a small fraction of society. That class cannot use these goods, or waste them, or dispose of them in the home market. They fill the warehouses to overflowing, load the counters to the ceiling, glut every channel of trade, until periodically we are confronted with a condition such as has confronted us in America for the past seven years, where the wheels of industry cease revolving and the workng class are turned from the factories to vegetate until the capitalists find markets for the goods remaining in their hands.

The Republican party, the representative of the capitalist class, keenly alive to the interests of that class, recognize that the safety of that class depends upon securing foreign markets to dispose of these goods. It was with no idea of humanity, of Christianity, of civilization, or of benevolent assimilation that led them to Cuba, to Porto Rico and to the Philippines, and now sends them knocking at the gates of China, but the fact that they must find markets for the goods taken from the makers by the capitalist system of production, for the working class will not starve in the midst of the abundance they have created, but will revolt against capitalism. The Republican party has also been compelled to change its policy by the development of capitalism. They formerly appealed to the workers for support, because the standard of living of the worker here was high and his wages were high, and he had to be protected against the importation of goods made by the so-called pauper laborers of Europe. But the fact that the American workingman receives but 17 cents for producing a dollar's worth of wealth, while in England, where the worker does not work with the speed or tension of American workers or use the latest perfected machinery, it cost 20 cents to produce a dollar's worth of wealth, and in other European countries still more, enables our capitalists to undersell the capitalists of other countries. The rough riders and smooth talkers of the G. O. P. are today boasting that a million dollars' worth of goods are daily leaving the ports of this country seeking markets abroad, people they are because they can produce and telling the workers what great goods and dump them down at the factory doors of England, France, Germany and all other civilized countries, cheaper than the so-called pauper laborers of those countries can produce them on the spot.

But the Republican party recognized also that all markets are not open to competition. England for a hundred years has, with the aid of a great navy and army, gone forth and conquered weaker nations, overturned their government, and established laws giving favored terms to English capitalists to the exclusion of the capitalists of other nations, and to-day if markets are wanted we must build a large army and send them forth to conquer markets and give favored terms to American capitalists to sell them goods.

The Democratic party represents the little business man, the small manufacturer and the little farmer. These smaller capitalists do not see the necessity of seeking foreign markets. The man who sells codfish on the corner cannot see the need of the expense of building a navy and maintaining an army to capture these markets, as he does not sell codfish in China. But the interest of the little capitalist is bound up in the success of the big capitalist, and whether Bryan or McKinley is elected, as long as capitalism lives, the policy of expansion and imperialism must be carried out, for it is expand or burst.

Until the goods piled up in the hands of the capitalists are disposed of, the factory doors will be closed to the worker; until the worker gets into the factory he can't get wages, and until he gets wages he can't buy codfish on the corner. Selling goods in America depends upon selling goods in China. The past seven years of hard times and dull trade has witnessed the bankruptcy and wiping out of thousands of middlemen, and the ruination and the crushing of thousands of farmers, because the workers were unemployed or working half-time, three-quarter time, or any old time, and could not buy goods at home, until the capitalists found markets abroad for the goods stolen from the workers.

But of what benefit is expansion and imperialism to the wage working class? Let us turn to England, the land-grabber of the world. One out of every ten of the English working class, after a life of toil and struggle, is dumped into a rough hewn box and carted away to a pauper's grave at public expense. In the great city of London, the financial center of the world, one out of every four of its workers follow in the same dismal path. And do you think that expansion and imperialism will mean more for the workers of America than it has for his English brothers? Why, we have Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands now! Do you feel the change in your pocket? Has it lightened your load of labor or decreased your hours of toil? Has it added to your comforts or your leisure? And do you think that if our share of China was one-half of that empire, or if our navy and armies could conquer the world, that the result would redound to the benefit of the workers? No! in all cases the struggle to secure these markets made necessary by the robbery of the working class of the product of their toil has fallen to the lot of the workers, and the spoils have always gone to their capitalist masters.

Comrade Corregan then took up the machinery question and showed that the increased productivity of labor under capitalism had enabled the capitalist to rob the worker of an ever increased amount of the product of his toil, because labor is a commodity and is governed by the laws that govern all other commodities—the law of supply and demand and the cost of production. Turning to the Trust, another issue according to the Democrats and Republicans, he showed that the Trust is a machine, not born of legislation, or favored by special laws, but born of human wants, due to ever widening markets and the development and increased cost of machinery. To own these machines and to supply these markets, combinations of capital were necessary and the Trust has developed and grown, economising labor and saving waste and cannot be crushed by legislation. In nearly every State of the union, both Democratic and Republican, there are anti-Trust laws, but the trusts are here to stay and the laws are dead letters upon the statute books. The evils to society from the Trusts come from its ownership. Said he: "The Trust is a good thing—for those that are in it. They can do you; and what can you do. Those that are inside help themselves; and you who are outside can't help yourself. Get in the Trust! And the only opportunity offered you to get in the Trust is offered by the Socialist Labor Party. A cross in the circle beneath the Arm and Hammer on election day means that you vote yourself a share of stock in the Trust of all Trusts—a co-operative commonwealth—where all the means of production and distribution, the land, the machinery, and the resources of nature shall be owned and operated for the benefit of society instead of for the enrichment of a small class in society and the impoverishment of the worker."

Comrade Corregan then took up the class struggle and said: "We are accused of arraying class against class; of preaching a class war. But that class war, skirmishes of which appeared at Couer D'Alene, Chicago and Homestead, and Hazelton and even now appears in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, is not of our seeking or making. All down the history of the past, society has been divided into two contending forces; and that for which these forces contended, was the wealth that labor produced. On the one side, whether he was slave, or serf or wage earner was the worker striving ever for more and more of the wealth he produced. On the other side arrayed against him, was the master, whether slave owner, feudal lord or factory lord, demanding of the worker ever more and more of the wealth as his share. The interest of these two classes are not harmonious or identical, and no political party can represent these classes. If a party elects to represent the capitalist class, the interests of that class demand that they receive more and more of the wealth created by the laborer, and that means that the interest of the working class has been neglected for they will receive less and less of the product of their toil. The Socialist Labor Party elects to represent the wage working class because its members and candidates are of that class and think and feel and suffer as that class suffers. They appeal to the workers for votes because they recognize that class alone has power enough to accomplish a social revolution. That class is the power in America, that class elects the presidents, that class has placed in office every official in America. Not only has the working class the power to change but it is the only class interested in securing a change. The capitalists are satisfied with things as at present and have no desire to change, but the working class are the victims of capitalism, to them has fallen all the misery, all the poverty, all the degredation and they must change it. He who would be free himself, must strike the blow.

The candidates for the Socialist Labor Party, if they receive the mandate of the working class, shall declare in the name of the working class that private property in the means of production and distribution shall forever cease. We need food, we need shelter, and we need clothing. We have these needs regardless of race, creed, color, sex or age. They are needs common to humanity, and why should we permit the supplying of these wants to fall into the hands of a class, who by the ownership of the means by which these wants are supplied, are enabled to enrich themselves at the expense of the many. Property is the creature of society; it is the right to use and dispose of a thing conferred by society upon the members. The true object of property is to distribute the fruits of industry and skill among the members of society in a manner best calculated to promote the general welfare. Is property so distributed to-day? Are the coal fields in the hands of four great corporations headed by a Trust being used to promote the welfare of society? Ask yourself if your interests are considered when you go to buy a ton of coal this fall? Go ask the 150,000 miners in Pennsylvania if their interests are being considered? Ask yourself if these giant machines, with which the world's wealth is produced, are owned by a few and used to promote the general welfare. Ask yourself if the resources of nature are owned by a class in the interest of all; or are they being used to enrich a few at the expense of the many? The true object of property is not being carried out, and if the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party are elected, it is their right, it is their duty to so change the tenure of property, that the machines, which are the product of the first ages of humanity; and the resources of nature, which are the gift of nature to mankind, shall be used to promote the best and highest aspiration of mankind and aid in the upbuilding of the race instead of increasing the misery and degredation.

* * *

The following resolutions were then read by William L. Brower, amid tremendous enthusiasm.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, the capitalist class, through its private ownership of the means of production and the wage system reduces the working class to the condition of wage slaves and blocks every avenue in life for our children except those that lead to the sweat shop, factory hell and degradation, and

Whereas, the capitalist class uses the Republican and Democratic parties; the chiefs of Organized Scabbery, the notorious labor fakirs and the so-called reform parties as agents and hirelings in perpetuating the demoralizing rule of capitalism,

Whereas, every move on the part of these capitalist reform, deform and decoy duck parties to tinker up the Social system only results in proving that it is ripping and bursting at all points and rotten ripe for destruction.

Whereas, the Free Silver and Gold Standard cures; the Free Trade and Protection medicine, the Anti-trust and Expansion pills are all alike powerless to restore and keep life in the decaying Capitalist System.

Whereas, there is but one way in which the working class can free itself and save society from the dangerously criminal capitalist class and their henchmen, and that is by organizing on class lines to gain possession of public power and to abolish the useless capitalist class by substituting the rule of the workers and the collective ownership of the Social tool for the present reign of the anarchistic capitalist.

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party plants itself squarely on the class struggle and denies both the willingness and the power of the capitalist class to avert the downfall of the present system or to ameliorate the condition of the working class and forbids its members to accept office or fuse in any way with capitalist political parties and

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and the collective ownership of the social tools:

Resolved, that we, the wage workers, and other decent people of New York, in mass meeting assembled, endorse the principles, platform and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and pledge ourselves to vote for and use every honorable means to secure the election of Joseph Francis Malloney and Valentine Remmel, candidates for President and Vice-President; Charles H. Corregan for Governor and the whole ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

* * *

The chairman then introduced Daniel De Leon, who, speaking to the resolution, said in substance:

"To him who speaks truth, all that happens brings aid; to him who speaks false, all that happens brings increased trouble. Since the establishment of the Socialist Labor Party, now ten years ago, the pickle that the Republican and Democratic parties have found themselves in, has become ever more and more trying, and frantic are their proxysmal hysterics to extricate themselves. They are planted upon a false principle: the theory that a social system can stand when the very law of its existence compels it to devour its own legs. Proceeding from false social and economic premises they have sought to buttress themselves up with false and ever falser theories, and have sought to justify their existence by a wild tangle of promises in which they get caught, and from which to extricate themselves becomes harder every year.

"Thus we saw the Republicans four years ago declare that nothing but the gold standard could save the nation; we have seen them elected; after four years of undisputed power, we see them to-day through their own Secretary of the Treasury, declare that they have not yet enacted that sole-and-only life-preserver, the gold standard, and yet, we see these same Republicans in this campaign, wholly forgetful of their unenacted sole-and-only life-preserver of four years ago, setting up now a new set of sole-and-only social panaceas!

"On the other hand, we saw the Democrats four years ago declare that nothing but free coinage could stop the nation's race rush to ruin; we have seen them defeated; and yet, despite the nonenactment of their panacea, that is forgotten this year; free coinage is now talked of only in the Republican camp, but in the Democratic camp a brand new "paramountcy" has turned up; anti-imperialism, anti-expansion, etc.!

"It happens with the political quack what happens with the pickpocket. The pickpocket knows that the same trick will not stead twice. He turns up regularly with new "issues." So with these old parties. New tricks must be resorted to every time they turn up to pick the political pockets of the citizen.

"Such a career can not last.

"It is different with the Socialist Labor Party. It is planted upon the rock of social and economic truth. It maintains that the welfare of the nation is impossible so long as that social system lasts that turns an increasing number of its citizens to the level of merchandise; that this capitalist system must break its own back; and that the nation's welfare demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and the raising of the Socialist Republic. This truth is proved by events. Every occurrence confirms it. Hence the Socialist Labor Party, different from its doubling and winding adversaries, stands to-day with the identical program of ten years ago, asserting the existence of one issue, and only one—the issue of the working class against the capitalist class, of Socialism against capitalism.

"Firm in the justice and firmness of its cause; unterrified by the arduousness of its task; confident of the future, the Socialist Labor Party stands forth in this, its third presidential campaign with increased strength; it throws the gauntlet at all foes, and joins the battle.

"The resolutions presented to you sum up the situation. I recommend their adoption by a unanimous voice; and let that voice be heard next November 6 by a mighty ring of the hammer, wielded upon the head of capitalism by the increasing hosts of the class conscious proletariat of this city.

* * *

The resolutions were then put and adopted amid prolonged cheers.

* * *

Hickey received an ovation when he stepped forward. He has earned his popularity by many years of hard work in the Party. He said in part:

The campaign that is just closing has been marked by general apathy in the capitalist camp. General Activity has commanded the Socialist forces.

It is indeed a cheering sign of the times that each political campaign finds us stronger and better equipped to meet the foe than the preceding one.

This tremendous gathering of the cream of the New York proletariat is an evidence that the same steady growth will continue until we capture the public power in New York City, in the State and in the nation, and redeem America from the degradation that has come upon her by smashing the capitalist brigands that have caused it.

Flushed with the success of this meeting and this campaign our imagination may be kindled so that a retrospective glance at the past will be a pleasure.

We can look back to the convention of '89, when our party boldly took the political field as a genuine Socialist Party that never would compromise. We entered the campaign of '90 believing that the working class in their struggle should have as weapons not alone the strike and boycott, but also the strong right arm of political power, so that in the great conflicts that were bound to ensue between the working class and their exploiters the proletariat could fight their battles under the protective guns of a Socialist legislature.

In that first campaign only three Eastern States responded to the roll-call, and on election day only a few thousmen marched to the ballot box to vote the same way that they struck.

In the last Congressional campaign twenty-five States were flying the banner of revolt, and 82,200 workingmen ceased being political scabs and voted the ticket of their class.

With this record of steady growth showing that the Socialist Labor Party vote is a barometer that rises in proportion as the intelligence of our class expands, we go into this campaign and discuss the issues of this campaign."

Comrade Hickey then enumerated the various issues, and proved them to be the most transparent fakes that ever figured in a political campaign. He rapidly sketched the personell of the Kansas City convention, and showed that the Jonses, Clarks, Belmonts, Crokers, Hills Van Wycks, Daniels, et al. Oil trust magnates dominate the anti-trust convention. He pointed out that the Ice-Trust Van Wyck presided over Brothel-Trust Croker's $50-a-plate dinner to Bryan the previous week. After this he went to Madison Square Garden, and was introduced by Edward M. Shepard, the attorney for the sugar trust.

Speaking of the Republicans smashing the trust he said:

"The Republicans say they will curb all criminal monopolies. I would like to ask them what they mean by a criminal monopoly? Do they mean that that which turns the city hall of New York into an ice-box is a criminal monopoly? Is that which turns every State capitol in the nation into a cess pool of corruption a criminal monopoly? Is that which controls the nomination of every capitalist congressman and holds the United States by the throat and orders legislation as it wills, is that a criminal monopoly?

If so they mean the Standard Oil, the Cotton Bale, the Steel, Sugar, Ice Coal criminal monopolies. How ridiculous to imagine that a McKinley, under whose administration the trust flourished like a bay tree would curb the trusts!

You might ask the young mother to smash her first born, the lover to kill his divinity, or the bride-groom to kill his bride, but don't ask William McKinley or William Jennings Bryan to smash the trusts.

The Socialist Lobor Party steps into the political arena and says the trusts cannot be smashed, the trusts must not be smashed, the trusts can and will be be made the collective property of the people.

The trust is the signpost on the roadway in life pointing out the pathway to progress. The trust is the electric elevator on the ground floor of the skyscraper called civilization, but is waiting for the working class to get on board, press the button and rise to the loftiest heights."

Comrade Hickey closed with an earnest appeal to vote the ticket from top to bottom, and hasten the day when they will be free.

* * *

The last speaker was Arthur Keep. His voice evidently aroused a responsive throb in the hearts of his audience, as he was cheered again and again. A few excerpts from his speech are here given.

"Some historian will write this campaign down as the most memorable in history, for the boldness displayed by both of the leading parties in their hypocritical affectation of love for the poor. In no other campaign have the speakers for capitalism been so outspoken, if the word can be used, in their utterance of fealty to the poor and hatred for the rich. Demagogy seems to be the trump card, and it is demagogy intensified.

"Every speaker for the Democratic and Republican parties has been instructed to proclaim the love of his party for the worker. So that in this campaign we of the working class find that we are a power that must be reckoned with; we have votes, and our votes elect. To secure our votes our highest sentiments and our basest passions must be played with and pandered to. All to the end that capitalism may again put its foot upon our necks.

"Chief of the demagoges this year is William J. Bryan, candidate of the Democratic Trust-owners and brothel-keepers, who has thrown caution to the winds and is outdoing Cleveland in his denunciation of the rich and laudation of the poor. Especially true is this since he has entered the 'enemy's country.' But the demagog always overedoes the thing. So Mr. Bryan makes his mistakes.

"In Newburg this week, after denouncing 'dishonest wealth,' whatever that may be—he said, 'I wish to make the poor better acquainted with the rich; I wish to bring them together. So that it will not be necessary to introduce them in Heaven.'

"Those whose health has been destroyed working in the factories of the rich; the women who have been degraded owing to the poor wages paid in the stores of the rich; the men bent and doubled with years of toil for the rich; the boys and girls maimed and injured by the machines they are forced to use in the factories of the rich; those murdered in the steel-car works and other hells of the rich; every poor starving woman, every depraved man, every sickly child, made so by the lusts and brutality of the rich—need but to become better acquainted with the authors of their woes, and the world will be a heaven! Could anything be more cheap! More despicable!

"We of the working class know the rich, or capitalists, well enough now, we know them as the kid knows the wolf. We are as near them as we want to be. We are as near them as the deer is to the tiger on its back. We suffer enough from their acquaintanceship now, and the further away we can get from them the better it will be for us.

"We know the rich and we know why they're rich. It is because they rob us through their control of political power. We know where that power comes from—from the votes of the working class. We want no introducers and we need no introductions. We have met before. What we want to do, is to make the time when there were rich and poor a memory.

"We want no rich, we want no poor.

"We want men who work and who working, live. Live as men because having those things which make a man. We want to blot out for all time the terms rich and poor and the system which makes their use necessary. We want to blot out those words because they are the modern terms for 'master' and 'slave.' We want to abolish the master and the slave. We can do that only by abolishing that which makes the master and the slave—the capitalist ownership of the means of production and distribution. We want to enter the Socialist Republic in which all men shall be free. In which all men shall have access to the means whereby he can produce the things he needs to live as a man. In which he who works shall eat and he who does not work shall starve.

"In that land there will be no rich and no poor, because in that land men will work for themselves and not for others, and the Bryans and McKinleys of our time will be remembered only for what they are, agents of the Beast of capitalism sent out to round up prey for the capitalist class to live upon, and to bring closer to the tiger its victim.

"Those workingmen who are acquainted, to their sorrow, with the capitalist class and who, for their own safety, want to get as far as possible from the 'pig that talks like a man,' will let Bryan vote for himself and McKinley vote likewise, but as for them, they will vote for 'no rich no poor.' They will vote for freedom from capitalism and wage slavery, by voting for the Socialist Labor Party's candidates, Malloney and Remmel."

With three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party the meeting adjourned.

The collection taken up at the meeting netted the unusual sum of $112, a figure never before reached.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY:

THE WORKING CLASS MILITANT.

ITS PLATFORM AND PROGRAM.

By W. S. DALTON

The Socialist Labor Party occupies the position of third party in American politics. This position is one which cannot be held by any but a party of revolutionary principles. All attempts on the part of mere reform organizations to hold this place have ended in failure and the merging of the reform party into one of the then existing "old parties."

CAPITALIST CLASS INTERESTS.

The reason for this is found in the existence of classes with opposing interests. These interests find political expression in the formation of parties. There are two classes represented in politics to-day: The capitalist class, which performs no useful work, which owns the means of production and the wealth produced; and the working class, which performs all useful labor and owns no machinery nor wealth. The interests of the capitalist class require that the fundament of the capitalist republic shall be preserved, viz., private ownership of the means of production. The Republican, Democratic and all reform parties agree substantially on this. As a consequence of this agreement all reform parties are driven, by the logic of events, sooner or later to seek fusion and refuge with one of the stronger parties of capitalism whenever an attack is made on the citadel of capitalism.

INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The interests of the working class require the overthrow of the system of private ownership of the means of production. This means a revolution in the social system, the extinction of the capitalist class and the complete dominance in society of the now socially powerless wage slaves. It means the abolition of the wages system and the wiping out of classes and class distinction. The Revolution finds political expression in the Socialist Labor Party, the only third party in American politics since the beginning of the Civil War. Even when in numbers it did not stand, as it does to-day, the third party, de facto, nevertheless it has been the only third party in principles since 1890.

This struggle between the capitalist class and the working class always finds expression in every parliamentary government by the formation of a revolutionary third party with the avowed object of dethroning the present ruling class and setting up a government of the workers.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The opening paragraphs recite the agreement in attitude between the revolutionary forces of to-day and the founders of the American Republic on the question of the ownership and control of the governmental power by the people, and logically deduces from that attitude the extension of the principle of ownership to include the means of production, without which society and government could not exist. The residuary legatee of that revolution which wrested the colonies from the hands of the British ruling class, the Socialist Labor Party openly proclaims in its platform that its triumph means the expropriation of the present ruling class and the vesting of the ownership of the railroads, mills, mines, factories and lands in the control of the United States government. The platform leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the men who framed it: a historic production, it will occupy the proud position in history of the Declaration of Independence of the American Working Class. A more concise statement of doctrine has never been written than the following paragraph:

"With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furtherbore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of prduction must likewise belong to the people in common."

The following paragraphs contain the most truthful and most terrible arraignment of the present social system ever written:

"To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

"Again, through the preversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life."

The voice of the awakening working class rings clear in the demands embodied in the closing paragraph:

"The abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial warfare and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

TACTICS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Realizing that the Socialist Revolution can only be accomplished by the working class, the Socialist Labor Party insists that at least three-fourths of its membership shall be composed of bona fide wage workers. The reasons for this rule are obvious. Revolutions have never been accomplished by a trick or by those whose interests bound them to the existing order of things. It also insists that the rank and file shall at all times be the ruling power. To insure real democracy within the organization and to train its members for the task of carrying into effect the will of their class when in power, the Imperative Mandate is made a cardinal principle of the Party. Every nominee for public office must place in the hands of his constituents his resignation from such office, signed and with a blank date. The Party officers can be withdrawn at the will of the membership. Strict discipline is insisted on. Close accounts are kept of moneys received and expended. In politics there is but one rule: Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. No fusion or compromise is permitted. He who violates this rule is guilty of treason. Expulsion is the punishment for treason. No member can accept an appointive office from a capitalist politician, nor can a nominee of the Party accept an endorsement of his candidacy from a capitalist party.

PROGRAMME OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

To capture every elective office in the United States and to use the law-making and law enforcing power to better the condition of the working class. That this cannot be done all at once or "over night" is plain. But every position captured by the Party will be used as a lever to raise the standard of living of the wage workers. In doing this the Socialist Labor Party will be governed only by one consideration; viz., the power in its hands. If the Party has complete control, then complete freedom from wage slavery will be established and the workers receive their whole product. If only partially in power, then as far as that power reaches it will be used to loosen the grip of the capitalist by raising wages and furnishing public comforts for the workers with money taxed from the exploiters.

Its programme, like its platform, will be dictated and governed by the interests of the working class. This much is certain. There will be no halting in the onward march of the Party whether it meets with fierce resistance or easy victories. Treading close on the heels of the capitalist class, the Socialist Labor Party, class-conscious and revolutionary, will not lay aside its armor and weapons until the downfall of capitalism and the capitalist class shall herald the dawn of that day when the flag of the Socialist Republic will float over a people who own the government and the machinery of production in common, and the Right to Life shall cease to be a dream.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.

The S. T. L. A. Will Force Courts to Enforce or Abolish It.

The first case called for trial in the criminal part of the Kings County Court, Judge Aspinall presiding, was one against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which charged that company with a misdemeanor. The indictment finding the misdemeanor was handed down on February 16, and it charges that the company required more than ten hours' labor to be performed within twelve consecutive hours by an employe.

It is alleged in the indictment that the company compelled Joseph B. Cooper to act as a conductor on the Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street Line from 2:36 on the afternoon of July 15, 1899, until 2:04 o'clock on the morning of July 16.

When the calendar was called, John L. Wells of the firm of Sheehan & Collins, representing the railroad company, asked that the case be postponed, as the company wished to demur to the indictment.

District Attorney Clark said that he had no objection to a postponement for a short time, but he wanted it understood that he was desirous of pressing the case to trial. Judge Aspinall granted a postponement, and also granted the application of Mr. Wells for a copy of the indictment.

A DAILY PEOPLE reporter interviewed Mr. Clark after court adjourned. He said: "We have allowed a short postponement. The case may come up on Friday afternoon or Monday morning. We are morally certain that Judge Aspinall will not grant the demurrer. The grounds upon which they demur will be that the law is unconstitutional." Mr. Clark seemed positive that the court would declare the law sound, but could not say what would happen in the event of an appeal to the Supreme Court. He added that Mr. Sheehan, who is the chief mover in the smashing of this ten-hour law, is the great Bryanistic politician from Buffalo who was the Democratic lieutenant-governor of New York when the bill was passed.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is helping Cooper, the plaintiff, in this suit. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has taken up the case and will push it to the end; i. e., until the capitalist courts kill it, as they kill all other labor laws.

Five district attorneys have not enforced the law in thirteen years. The Socialist new trade unionists are determined to end the farce and thus teach the trolley men to take the law into their own hands by conquering the political power through the Socialist Labor Party.

CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA.

By ALEX McCULLOCH

Recent events which have been taking place in Virginia furnish a splendid object lesson both to members of the Socialist Labor Party and to the general public. The comrades in this State now more thoroughly than ever appreciate a constitution that says "shall" and "must," instead of allowing option and license in the mtter of tactics. The public now sees the radical difference between the methods of the Socialist Labor Party and those of any and all other political parties. The festive labor fakir now has had the knowledge injected into his cranium that the Socialist Labor Party is THE ONE political organization that he cannot prostitute to his foul ends. Wherefore we rejoice exceedingly.

As throwing light on the working class movement down here in the Southland, a narrative of our experience just referred to may prove interesting and helpful to comrades throughout the country.

The city of Newport News boasts the mammoth Huntington ship yard, a distinctively working class population, a Socialist Labor Party section, and several pure and simple trades unions, with the usual quota of labor fakirs, who rule the roost in the local Central Labor Union or Trades Council. The fakirs, however, have not held undisputed sway, as most of the comrades of Section Newport News are members of the unions, and are watchful for opportunities of propogating the New Unionism. But the numerical odds have been, as already intimated, heavily against the Socialists.

THEY GAILY ENTER THE FIELD.

A few months ago, as the time grew near for the nomination by the various political parties of a candidate for Congress, the Central Labor Union suddenly decided to throw aside for the time being, that precious precept which pure and simpledom always trots forth when bona fide working class political action is proposed—"No politics in the union!"

This was in response to a sentiment that had bobbed up in some of the unions that it would be a grand and glorious thing if the Democratic Congressman to be elected from the Second Congressional District of Virginia were a man with a union card in his pocket. With the President of the United States in possession of a working card of the Bricklayers' Union of Chicago, and Governor Steunenberg of Idaho carrying his bit of cardboard in his vest-pocket, testifying to his membership in the Typographical Union of Boise City, why should Newport News lag behind in the procession? Had not both of these dignitaries—one a representative Republican, the other an orthodox Democrat—on the strength of their union cards been nerved to a great and valiant deed, the erection of that imperishable monument in the modern industrial history of the United States, known as THE BULL PEN at Wardner, Idaho? With the illustrious record of Brother McKinley and Brother Steunenberg before him, a "union" Congressman from the Second District of Virginia might succeed in eclipsing even the Bull Pen and the murder of Mike Devine. Therefore the leaders in the Newport News Central Labor Union waxed eloquent in behalf of the principle that their congressman-to-be should have that piece of pasteboard in his pocket.

The fakirs put their heads together in executive session of the Central Labor Union, and finally fixed upon one Kelly, a saloon-keeper, who at one time worked at the bench, as a trades union candidate for Democratic primary honors. A plot was hatched at this same session whereby the local Democratic primaries could be packed with union men, so as to ensure the selection of Kelly delegates to the Second District Congressional Convention, to be held at Williamsburg on August 23. This scheme was so successful that a full compliment of "Kelly men" were declared elected by the Newport News Primary.

BEATEN AT THEIR OWN GAME.

When the Democratic convention met and the balloting for a Congressional candidate began, the Newport News labor fakirs started trading at such a rate that a row ensued among them which would have disgraced a Bowery dive. "Liar," "traitor," "snake," and the vilest profanity filled the air, and Kelly shook his fist viciously in the face of one of the "labor" delegates. A Democratic daily, referring to the scene, declared: "The altercation between Messrs. Kelly and Ruth," (another "union" man, an ex-machinist who practices law in Newport News) "was one of the most remarkable and sensational, the wildest dream of politics ever conceived, and that a free fight was averted was not due to the gentlemen themselves so much as to the kindness of Providence."

What more ecould be expected of such a precious job-lot of labor skates?

Of course, Kelly cut a very small figure in the convention, and on the final ballot only two ballots were cast for him. The nominee was Harry T. Maynard, a leading Portsmouth capitalist, who has been a member of the Virginia General Assembly for twelve years past, and was always sufficiently class-conscious to vote against the various labor bills that were brought up in the Legislature from time to time.

THE RESULT OF THE PLANS GONE WRONG.

Following upon the heels of Maynard's victory over the Newport News labor fakirs came deep growls of discontent from the union leaders, whose "throw down" at Williamsburg had put them in decidedly bad humor. Threats of dire revenge against Maynard became more and more frequent, until trades union sentiment sanctioned a "labor" convention to decide as to the best means of encompassing the defeat of the Democratic nominee. A hurried call for such a convention was issued and delegates were selected by the various unions. Norfolk was named as the place and Sunday, September 16, as the time for holding the pow-wow.

On the appointed day there assembled in Norfolk about one hundred trades unionists, representing the cities of Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth. It is doubtful if such a crazy-quilt aggregation of workingmen ever assembled before. It comprised Maynard Democrats, whose mission was to squelch the convention in the interests of their dear capitalist brother; then there were anti-Maynard Democrats with blood in their eyes; there were Republicans, also, of both the factions into which the G. O. P. in this district is split, who came to the convention hoping to capture an endorsement for the Republican party; and most wonderful of all, there was a genuine, full-grown Kangaroo present, who furnished proof positive of his being a member of the "Volkszeitung" family by delivering himself thus in the convention: "I am a Socialist! But the public don't understand the difference between Socialism and Anarchy. SO, FOR GOD'S SAKE, LET US HAVE NONE OF EITHER HERE TO-DAY!" But the Debsite was to be disappointed in his hopes; for there were in attendance several members of Section Newport News, which had six weeks previously (viz., on August 5) nominated for congress James B. Flynn, a class-conscious member of the Machinists' Union of Newport News. These comrades, and Flynn among them, came to Norfolk to show the convention that there was no necessity for nominating another labor candidate, as there was already one in the field, and also to expound the principles and platform of the S. L. P.

On going into temporary organization it was found that but few of the delegates to the convention had credentials from their unions, so every one present had a voice and a vote in the meeting.

A WONDERFUL CONVENTION.

After spending three hours in the difficult task of finding out "where it was at," the convention effected a permanent organization by resolving itself into "The Workingmen's Political Club of the Second District of Virginia," providing for the organization of clubs in each city and county in the district for the carrying out of the actions of this convention, and instructing the executive committee to take the necessary steps to secure recognition on the election boards of each city and county. A "labor" platform was then adopted, the first three sections of which I quote literally for the delectation of the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE:

A FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL PLATFORM.

First.—We hereby declare ourselves upon an independent workingman's platform, irrespective of political affiliation.

Second.—Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none; therefore we are not opposed to legitimate capital.

Third.—It is the sense of this organization that we are opposed to all combines and corporations that in the past have shown their opposition to labor's rights.

The rest of the platform consists in the main of rehashed trades-union demands of fifty years ago.

Two hours were then put in by the convention in discussing the nomination of a candidate for congress, after which J. B. Casey, president of the Virginia Fakiration of Labor, whose expressed opinion is reported as being that "each workingman should have a platform of his own," was placed in nomination. Then comrade James B. Flynn, the S. L. P. candidate for congress, was put in nomination by a non-Socialist, seconded by another. Comrade Flynn clearly stated his position, showing that he could accept no other nomination, as he was the S. L. P. candidate, and could stand on no other platform than that of his party. The convention, which had just previously "whipped the devil around the stump" by eliminating the word "political" from the name of the permanent organization, after hearing comrade Flynn's declaration that he could accept nomination or endorsement only as the S. L. P.s nominee, standing on its platform, proceeded to ballot for a candidate. The vote resulted: Flynn, 36; Casey, 35, and on motion the nomination of Flynn was made unanimous. After which the convention adjourned.

THEY TRY TO GET AWAY FROM THEMSELVES.

Comrade Flynn construed the action of the convention to mean the discarding of its platform, and the endorsement of the S. L. P., but, being in doubt as to the policy to pursue, he immediately communicated with the State Committee of the S. L. P., and came to Richmond to attend its meeting. The State Committee instructed him that he must either forfeit the S. L. P. nomination or decline the nomination of the labor convention, as its platform and election tactics proved it to be a political party pure and simple, and diametrically opposed in principles to the S. L. P. Comrade Flynn accepted the State Committee's decision and attended a meeting of the Workingmen's Club in Norfolk on September 25, where he defined his position again before that body.

Then it was that comrade Flynn found out the base intentions of the trades-unionists who had nominated him. "Of course we couldn't think of withdrawing our platform adopted at Norfolk; neither do we approve of Socialism and the S. L. P. We are simply after beating Maynard—that's all!" This was the substance of the information Flynn received. Whereupon he formally refused any recognition at the hands of the Workingmen's Club, which a few days later held a slimly attended and inharmonious meeting and nominated one Williams, a pure and simple unionist of Portsmouth, for congress. One of the leaders in the convention declared that Williams would not get a hundred votes in the whole district, and it seems as if the prediction would come close to fulfilment.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF CROOKEDNESS.

The Richmond "News," a paper which would be the last in the United States to misrepresent a labor fakir, states that Mr. Curtis, an officer in Newport News Typographical Union, and who was the secretaary of the Labor convention and one of its leading spirits, AND WHO NOMINATED COMRADE FLYNN FOR CONGRESS IN THAT CONVENTION, has tendered his services to the REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN OF THE SECOND DISTRICT! He is quoted as saying that he will take the stump for Wise, the Republican congressional candidate, but will vote for Bryan and Stevenson!

THE PLANS THAT MISCARRIED.

Now the intentions of the labor fakirs are clearly seen. They saw when they were planning their convention that while the placing of a "labor" candidate in the field in opposition to comrade Flynn might detract somewhat from the vote of their hated enemy, the S. L. P., still infinitely bigger game could be bagged if the S. L. P. could be allured to compromise its principles and thus furnish the public with positive proof that we Socialists were merely a lot of opportunists, watching for any short cut for votes and breaking into political office. Therefore the man who now declares his intention of stumping for a Republican for congress and voting for Bryan for president is the individual who in the labor convention nominates the S. L. P. candidate for congress!

What a sight for gods and men would have been the spectacle of a Socialist straddling two platforms directly antagonistic to each other!

Now that their scheme, so far from succeeding, has developed into a veritable boomerang, the fakirs are in a rage. As one of them expressed himself to the writer a few days ago, "you-people (meaning the Socialists) have played hell with our movement down in the Second District." "That is exactly what we intended doing," I replied. "We saw through your scheme; it was to disgrace and discredit the S. L. P."

SOCIALISM GAINS BY THE TRADES UNION FAILURE.

As the outcome of this affair the S. L. P. has received an excellent advertisement throughout the State, and the people have been taught the nature and the necessity for the tactics which have preserved our movement in all its purity and strength from the attacks of enemies, open and secret. The public now sees that instead of being an aggregation of political acrobats, the S. L. P. is as staunch and unyielding in defence of its principles as any organization the world ever saw.

That Malloney and Remmel and Flynn will get a much larger vote in the Second Congressional District by reason of what has occurred, goes without saying. But where—oh! where might our movement have been landed, but for clear-cut tactics and an uncompromising policy? Still, there are to be found men calling themselves Socialists who criticise the S. L. P. because it fortifies itself against annihilation!

Self Convicted Criminals.

"Let us see! In the State of New Jersey alone, 123 Trusts have been organized since McKinley first took the oath of office on March 4, 1897. These mighty monopolies alone, with thousands of smaller ones, are robbing the consumers of the country day by day, and placing on the necks of their employees a yoke of slavery without parallel in the history of human bondage."

The above is an extract from an anti-trust leaflet issued by the Democratic campaign committee. According to it the Trust is a criminal conspiracy against everybody not a member of the Trust, which means that the organizers, promoters and owners of Trusts are a band of criminals, who plot against an overwhelming majority of the American people.

If this view of the Trusts be accepted as correct, what is to be thought of the Democratic party, whose National Executive Committee is in charge of and controlled by James K. Jones, who is also in charge of and controls the Cotton Bale Trust, against which the cotton growers of the Southern States are bringing actions on the charge of violating the anti-trust law? That Democratic party run and controlled in New York by the Ice Trust, owned by the Tammany boss, Croker, and other Democratic Trust smashers? That Democratic party of which the Belmonts, Railroad Trust Magnates, W. A. Clark, Copper Trust, and W. C. Whitney, Coal and Iron Trust Magnate, are the leading lights?

Out of their own mouths do these Trust owners convict themselves. They declare that these Trusts "are robbing the consumers," and themselves own the Trusts. They say that the Trusts are "placing on the necks of their employes a yoke of slavery," and thus write themselves down as bandits and enemies of the working class.

"Let us see!" The railroad does not rob anybody; in itself it is an improved method of transportation. It is the owners of the railroad who do the robbing. The Trust does not rob anyone; in itself it is only an improved way of conducting business. It is the owners of the Trust who rob the people.

The owners of the Trust, Democratic and Republican, have convicted themselves of crime. They must be smashed at the ballot box with the Socialist Labor Party vote, which stands for the ownership of the Trust by the people.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY:

CAPITALISM MILITANT

A RECORD OF CONSISTENCY.

By FRANK MACDONALD

The Republican party stands as the last hope of capitalism. Those whose interests lie with the capitalist class, those who are of that class, are dependent upon the Republican party. On its success, on its ability to control the government, to dictate the policy of the nation, and to direct and dominate every branch in the country depend the welfare and safety of the capitalist class. It is the only logical party for those who believe in the continuance of capitalism, and who take capitalism, its works and its acts, as right and just.

Few parties have had a more consistent history. Its seeming contradictions were due to the fact that in its evolution the Republican party at first attempted to carry with it the remnants of the small middle class. While it did so, it never overlooked its main object, that of entrenching and strengthening the capitalist class that gave it birth, and whose darling it was and is. It has long passed the stage when it could attempt anything for the middle class, and to-day it stands a clean cut, vigorous, unrelenting, unscrupulous, unwavering defender of its own. All its actions are based upon the necessities of its class. All its actions tend to make the position of its class stronger. All its thoughts are centered upon means to fortify, ever more and more, the position of its class. With it, and it alone, the Socialist Labor Party must deal when the last days of the fight against capitalism come.

We have a better opportunity to view any party in its acts. Words count for little, and protestations count for less. The acts of a party are best seen in its legislation. Therein is crystalized all its aspiration, and therein are evinced all its intentions. No explanation can clear them away. No amount of equivocation can nullify their results. We can trace in them the motive powers, and in them we see the whole policy and the whole course of action of a class. From the laws, their interpretation and their enforcement we must draw all conclusions concerning the relation of a dominating class to the other members of society.

The statute books of the nation groan under the mass of laws which have been passed by the Republican party. They cover every phase of private ownership. They govern all relations of men to property. They are the most effective and thorough laws ever passed by any nation. Their enforcement has been just as effective and just as thorough, and it is not a matter of record that any judge ever interpreted them in favor those in whose interest they were passed.

The most thorough capitalist states are the most thorough Republican states. Where the industrial development is well advanced, the legislative, judiciary, and executive powers are well advanced. No cry of discontent, no debasement of the majority of the people, no suffering, and no inhumanity will ever allow the Republican party to step aside from its chosen work, and do anything contrary to the interests of its own class. It is just and right that this should be so. It is also just and right that we should understand it, and understanding, use all our endeavors to build up a party of the working class that would be just as staunch in its support as the Republican party is in support of its class.

The outward and visible clash which takes place during a strike, a boycott, a police or army outrage, is a mere incident of the never ending warfare. The real and effective work is done by those far removed from the seat of conflict. Had those lawmakers not the power to legislate, and to enforce their legislation, the capitalist would be as nothing. Deprived of the strong arm of the law they would be weaker than Sampson with his locks shorn. The political fight, therefore, is always to retain that power, and the bitterness of the fight is always based upon the possibility of losing it.

A glance at the laws of the Nation or of the States is sufficient to demonstrate the truth of this contention. Whatever may be the condition of the country, the passing of laws in the interest of the capitalist class is never neglected. That the Republican party recognizes in act, if not in word, the characteristics of class legislation, is demonstrated by the codification of laws. After a mass of laws dealing with property, and all tending to strengthen the power of the capitalist class, there always come two or three pages of shivering "labor laws." The former are intended to be enforced. The history of the later is another incentive to working class politics.

In Pennsylvania, an industrial State in every way, there have been scores of laws passed governing the mines, and the iron industry. One stroke of a judge's pencil has been sufficient to demonstrate the intention of the framers of the law. Some of them still retain a place, but again the power of enforcement rested with the class which they would injure, and they might just as well not have been passed. No man, and no class will do anything knowingly to his own detriment. In Massachusetts, another capitalist State, and another Republican stronghold, the labor laws tag wearily after a mass of capitalist laws. They are still on the books, but they have not been enforced, and will not be enforced while the capitalist class has control of the State. The anti-fines bill was declared unconstitutional. The bill governing the granting of licenses to firemen and engineers was overridden in the time of strikes, because it was argued that a manufacturer had the right to protect himself in such an emergency by hiring scabs, and that to continue business he must hire scabs.

Thus all laws, whether labeled labor laws, or whether they appear as laws passed for the "benefit of the whole people," tend to assist the class that passes them, and that puts them into operation. One thing we have, and even that is to our injury—THE LAW ALLOWS US TO BE SCABS. IT GOES NO FURTHER. The whole history of labor legislation, and the history of legislation is an incident in the history of the Republican party, is summed up in the one sentence—all legislation in the "interest" of the working class [illegible] it when it scabs against itself.

The present campaign, apparently fought on new "issues" is simply an insistence on new and stronger measures. The Republican party is the party of the trusts, because the Republican party is the party of capitalism, and the inevitable tendency of capitalism is to protect itself. It now must protect itself by amalgamation, and by economy. The Republican party is the party of expansion, because it is the party of commerce, and in order to have commerce it must enter into the international race for markets. This sends it beyond the [illegible] This causes it to reach out to new and barbarous nations. This causes it to become intangled in foreign wars. While engaged in all these apparently disastrous enterprises it is simply exemplifying the law of self-preservation. It must have new markets, or be crushed by its own lawless and insane method of production.

Thus while it desperately attempts to check all attempts which would be injurious to itself, and strives to place itself in an impregnable position, it has to face a growing force, and one which means its extinction. It does not fear the Democratic party, because it can use it. It does not fear the Prohibition party, because it can use it. The Socialist Labor Party—and the Socialist Labor Party alone—is the enemy of the Republican party. It is an enemy because it seeks to take the power that the Republican party now possesses, and use it for the benefit of the working class.

With the Socialist Labor Party in power, we could use the government for the working class. We do not propose to use the methods employed by the Republican party. There can be no building up of any such movement as the "Blaine Irish," or any such steps as demagogic appeals ot the French Canadian voters as we see in New England. Everything must be straightforward, uncompromising, relentless, and everything must be for the benefit of the working class. We can take a lesson in legislation from the Republican party, and in applying that lesson we should remember what it always remembers: ONE PARTY CAN LEGISLATE FOR BUT ONE CLASS. When a party is unreservedly for a class, it will have no hesitation and it will always be right from a [illegible] point of view. The Republican [illegible] has been the defender of its class. [illegible] has ever been right, if capitalism [illegible] The Socialist Labor Party will [illegible] wrong, because Socialism is, from the working class point of view, absolutely right.

STRIKING LASTERS.

They Present a Firm Front to the [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The lasters of Philadelphia, affiliated with the Shoe Lasters Protective Association, have been on strike for the past six weeks, and have succeeded in tying up every shop in the city, with one exception, namely, John Mundell's, Thirteenth and Cherry streets, who do government work, and have aceeded to the demands of the men.

For a number of years the men employed in the shoe trade in Philadelphia have been protesting against a swindling scheme that the bosses employ to reduce the wages of their men.

This is how it worked.

The bosses formed what the called a joint arbitration board. It consisted of seven of the largest manufacturers and one employee of each shop. The bosses took care that none but the most cowardly of their men were appointed to the board. When they felt like cutting wages, they called the "arbitration" board together, and down the wages came tumbling. They have succeeded in reducing wages seventy-five per cent within the last ten years in this way.

Last February the lasters organized the Lasters' Protective Association for the purpose of increasing their wages and wiping out this fake Board of Arbitration.

Six weeks ago they presented their demands to the manufacturers. They were:

First—An increase of the bill of prices.

Second—Abolition of the arbitration board.

Third—The recognition of the union that is at present unattached, but [illegible] later on, if the men learn the lessons of this strike, to-night affiliate themselves with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The bosses refused to grant the demands, save the aforementioned firm, Mundell, then the men struck four hundred strong.

During the past six weeks not a man has returned to work. The [illegible] have made several trips to New York for the purpose of securing non-union [illegible] but they have failed miserably. The bosses admit that they are being [illegible] by their customers, and they must [illegible] in to their men if they do not [illegible] in the near future.

Brigadier-generals, colonels, and captains are bitterly complaining that the armories in New York and Brooklyn are badly in need of repairs. They should import Weeping Jeems Carey and [illegible] other armory-building S. D. P. [illegible] from Massachusetts and have them attend to this matter at once. Good [illegible] The "workingmen" in the militia [illegible] called on any time to kill off a [illegible] fierce, bloodthirsty and unarmed [illegible] and here are the armories out of [illegible]

The Democratic Party.

Capitalism Equivocating.

By T. A. HICKEY.

The Democratic Party is the party of equivocation, double-dealing and false pretenses.

The Democratic Party closed the last century in a burst of glory; it closes the present one in a cloud of shame.

Organized in opposition to the aristocratic Federalists, it closes its career as stool pigeon for the plutocratic capitalists.

Men of profound thought and animated with noble purpose stood at the helm when it was launched on the stormy waters of American politics. Now the old battered hulk is controlled by the meanest elements in the nation's life.

The Paines, Jeffersons and Madisons are gone.

The Crokers, Bryans, Jones and Van Wycks are in power.

In this article it would be useless for our purpose to dwell upon the Democratic Party historically. Its reactionary attitude on the slavery question, its copperhead attitude during the war, its continuous truckling to the powers that be, and its intense hostility to the working class during this period may be laid aside. We can understand the Democratic Party's work as an equivocator for capitalism by studying its work since Cleveland entered the White House in 1884.

For twenty-four years prior to that time the Republican party was booted and spurred in the saddle of the political power, clothed, as it was, in all the prestige that came from the successful ending of the Civil War; it seemed as if it would hold on for many years more. Blaine, the white-plumed knight, the greatest capitalist statesman of his generation, was the candidate for the Presidency. Opposed to him was Cleveland, who, a few years earlier, was a common ward heeler in Buffalo. The election took place, and a wondering nation beheld the plumed knight lying prostrate in the mire of defeat; the Buffalo ward heeler was on the throne so long occupied by the Republicans.

Then arose a chorus of jubilation from a million throats from East River to Puget Sound. The babel of sound arising from confused thought, crystallized itself into this cry:

"This is the rejuvenescence of Democracy. The spirit of Jefferson has entered American politics. We are saved."

Never was a prediction more silly. Never was a wish further from realization. As well expect the parchment-like cheeks of a wrinkled crone to take on the rose blush of youth as that the party representing the ideas of a ruling class. In a social system that was tottering to its fall, would breathe the spirit of a party born when that social system was in its infancy and radiant with the potential power and genius of its youth.

Before Cleveland was a year in the White House this dream was dissipated and the strikes, lockouts and boycotts, the starvings and the shootings of the workers went on as before. The people looked with dazed eyes and saw that the lion's skin of Jefferson could not cover the ass's form of the "rejuvenated" Democracy. Within another year we witnessed the formation of the United Labor Party in New York, a movement crude and stupid, but born of the struggle that still raged between the capitalist and the working class. All over the country similar manifestations of unrest were witnessed. Then the people said the rejuvenated Democracy is a fraud.

At this juncture the Democratic Party in its role as an equivocator for capitalism played its strongest card; Cleveland issued his famous tariff message.

"It is not theory but a condition that confronts us," he said.

The condition was that a reform in the tariff was necessary. The Republicans took up the cry and several years of bamboozlement on this false issue were on.

In 1888 Cleveland went before the country on this issue, was beaten and Grover Cleveland and the Democratic Party shuffled off the national stage. They had played their parts well. The American proletariat had been humbugged once more and it seemed as if all the king's horses and all the king's men could not put the Democratic humpty dumpty together again.

Four years of Republican capitalist rule found the proletariat still moaning. The Harrison administration closed with the shots of the Pinkertons at Homestead ringing in the ears of the working class. The capitalists were not sorry. The Homestead strike had this effect. It presented only an uprising of the middle class. An enraged proletariat would not listen to the grievances of the middle class when they had troubles of their own to settle with the great ruling class, so they promptly kicked out tweedle dee Harrison and elected tweedle dum Cleveland once more.

THE STOOL PIGEONING, EQUIVOCATING DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAD FOOLED THE WORKING CLASS ONCE MORE.

Now ensued a period of suffering for the workers unequalled in the history of the country. The panic of '93 was on. The hat factories were loaded down with hats: the workers wore straw hats while the snow flakes were flying. The shoe factories in Lynn, Haverhill, and Brockton were crowded with shoes; the proletariat marched down the roadway of life on their uppers. The watch factories in Connecticut were full of clocks and watches; the workers dodged into saloon doors to find out the time. The piano factories were full of pianos; the children of the working class played Jew's-harps and tin whistles. The farmers in the West burned corn for fuel, the working class in the East ate coal, capitalist anarchy was in full blast, while the Democratic President ruled the roost in Washington.

It must not be imagined that the panic was caused by Cleveland. It was caused by capitalism that robs the workers of four fifths of their product: thus leaving them without the means to purchase that which the idle capitalist can't spend. Hence, the glut in the factories and the panic.

As Cleveland's term was ending the panic passed away and things slowly readjusted themselves while the capitalist parties prepared for the campaign of 1896. This was a campaign that was bound fully to test the ability of the Democratic party to fool the workers.

A movement that menaced the great capitalists was on foot in the West. It was the Populist movement, born on the farms and carried into the industrial centers. It had polled over a million votes in 1892 and threatened to sweep the nation in 1896. It was essentially a movement of the bankrupt middle class, who, seeing their grave being dug in the cemetery of bankruptcy and their epitaph written in Bradstreet's determined to make one great effort to save themselves. Hence, they clothed themselves with the garments of radicalism to hide its carcass of reaction. The farmers composing it, talked lovingly to the working class at night and then they went home and lay awake figuring on how to skin the farm hands.

They cried for the dollars of their daddies; in reality, they desired the days of their daddies, when the bonanza farms were unknown, and when the steam plow, the Marsh harvester, the McCormack reaper and binder, were as little known as the automobile, and when they had no mortgages, but were brothers to the ox. They demanded the government ownership of railroads so as to get their products carried cheaply to the seaboard and markets; but if a Socialist said what is the matter with government ownership of the farms, they hailed him as an enemy of society.

They would check industrial evolution; they would turn back the hands on the clock of progress; they would smash the trust; they would stand like poor Lo on the road of civilization and butt the express train of progress off the track.

Such a movement pleased the Democratic party well. It opened up a wide vista of demagogy to its vision. To lasso the wild thing, hold it in check, and then use it for the purpose of deception and equivocation was the work the Democratic party set itself to accomplish.

Agents of the Democratic party went as delegates to the St. Louis convention. They demanded an endorsement of Bryan, who had been nominated a week earlier in Chicago. Their motion was carried, and the Pop movement accomplished the only good thing it ever did, and that was to go to pieces on the rocks of fusion.

Some of the big capitalists quit the Democratic party and joined the Republicans. More organized the Gold Democratic party. The 1896 campaign was fought out. The Republicans won. The Gold Democrats went out of business after being smashed by the Socialist Labor Party in the Empire State; the Whitneys, Hills, Crokers, Shepards, Belmonts, et al., returned to their first love. The Democratic party had again successfully played the role of equivocator for capitalism.

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The campaign of 1900 is now closing. Bryan has been as securely tied to the chariot wheels of capitalism as were the Populist leaders in 1896.

Richard Croker, the Ice Trust, American Air Power Company and Brothel Trust magnate gave a dinner in his honor costing $50 a plate. The man who presided at the dinner was the notorious Van Wyck, whose proper place is in the penitentiary for his Ice Trust crimes. Of the fifty-two guests that sat down no less than forty were trust magnates who enthusiastically drank to the health of the Trust smasher.

From the banquet hall he goes to the Madison Square Garden meeting and again the trust magnates are seen in control. Trust magnate Croker opens the meeting and introduces trust magnate Shepard, counsel for the Sugar Trust, as presiding officer. Bryan then makes an anti-trust speech. Could bare faced fraud go further?

Transparently false as is this Democratic issue, it is only equalled by the issue of imperialism. Imperialism is the necessary corollary of expansion. We have expanded from the Bowery to the sand lots, across the Alleghanies and the Rockies, over the alkali and alfalfa plains of the West, and across the American desert. As we hewed down the forests, dug the canals and built the railroads, each mile of the distance traversed was marked with blood, and each step was taken behind the rifle until the two great steel rails were drawn across the life of the buffalo and the Indian, and the lease of their existence was cancelled.

Now that the experience of a century teaches us that expansion means the rifle in our country, it also proves that the gatling must be used for expansion in the Orient. When the Democratic party says it favors expansion, but not imperialism, they deny this self-evident truth that the only way we can expand is behind the maxim gun and with our footsteps lit up by the flash of the cannon.

Imperialism and smash the trusts are the latest issues framed by the Democratic party in pursuit of its one great mission in life, that of equivocator, stool pigeon, and handmaid for Capitalism.

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This sketch would not be complete without a reference to the conduct of the Democratic party in those States where it is in complete control.

In Idaho the Democratic party rules. They have both branches of the legislature and the Governor.

When the Standard Oil Company blew up the concentrator at Wardner, the Democratic and his assistants built the filthy Bull Pen, placed 1,200 innocent men in it, declared martial law, and it remains in vogue in that State up to the present hour.

In Alabama the legislature pigeonholed the fortnightly pay bill, claiming that the good hard gold capitalists of the North who had come to Alabama because LABOR WAS CHEAP and there was no labor laws, might move away if this labor law was passed and enforced.

In Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina they have disfranchised the black workingman, and then they have the nerve to tell us that they will enfranchise the yellow man in the Philippines.

In Virginia they are initiating legislation towards a similar disfranchisement.

In Mississippi they have disfranchised every colored man in the State.

In Georgia they let out convicts at eleven cents a day. Thus, when a free miner is knocked down by a highwayman and robbed he comes out of the hospital to find that the robber has taken his place in the mines at eleven cents per day.

In Colorado the Democratic party through its judges killed the eight-hour law last year and every other labor law worthy of the name is either killed or not enforced. The streets of Leadville have run red with the blood of striking miners, shot down by the orders of a Democratic Governor.

Ex-Governor Thomas of Colorado is the gentleman who presided over the Democratic Convention at Kansas City, and called the Bull Hill miners in his State "savage dogs." In the Eastern States their crimes against the workers are piled mountain high. A detailed account of them would fill a page.

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The indictment against the Democratic party is complete. From Tammany Hall with its Croker in New York, who orders his police to take the dollars of shame from the stockings of fallen women, to Stuenenberg in Idaho, who builds Bull Pens for workingmen, the methods of the Democratic party are the same, and may be summed up in these words:—

Intense hostility to the working class and contemptible truckling to the idle capitalist class.

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The Democratic Party is primarily the party of the small fleecing bankrupt middle class. As that class disappears, ground out between the millstones of capitalism, the Democratic party will disappear with it even as the old Whig party disappeared in the fifties. Then will the Socialist Labor Party meet face to face its natural enemy the Republican Party. Then will the Socialist Labor Party smash the Republican party, and on the ruins of its organization rear the Socialist Republic.

A TRADES UNION CANDIDATE.

"Arguments" That are Adnanced in Advocacy of His Election.

"You will notice that all of Joe Flory's Campaign Buttons are made in Missouri, by workingmen of Missouri, while Mr. Dockery's Campaign Buttons are made in Newark, N. J."

"I am a Democrat, and always have been one, but men should vote for a brother workman, regardless of politics, especially when the candidate is as deserving as Mr. Flory."

The above is part of an address issued by the "Workingmen's Protective League of Missouri." It advocates the election of Mr. Joseph Flory, Republican, to the office of Governor, and it gives reasons why A. M. Dockery, Democrat, should not be elected. At the head of the leaflet is a copy of Mr. Flory's card, with his dues paid up to December first. At that time the election is over. The purpose of the leaflet is to prove that the candidate is not a scab, and that in 1883, when the switchmen were out, Mr. Flory simply "doubled up on the work," and by taking the switchmen's places in addition to doing his own work, helped to "hold the jobs open" for the switchmen until they won the strike. It was the most wonderful piece of humanity ever brought to light, and is worthy of being called to the attention of organized scabbery everywhere.

Some of the reasons adduced in opposition to A. Dockery are funny, they are pure and simple funny, in fact. He is accused of refusing to ride on a handcar, and therefore must be against the working class. He is also accused of having been in the business of straigtening crossed eyes, and so he must be an enemy of the working class Then there is a howl on his record of lining up against granting to Grand Army men homesteads at the nation's expense. That is the opposition part.

In favor of Mr. Flory it is said that he has his buttons made in Missouri and consequently he is "in favor of the working class." He is a union man, and he pays a whole year's dues in advance whenever he runs for anything. He also kept the jobs for the switchmen while they were on strike by doing their work.

What the "Workingmen's Protective League of Missouri" is, the leaflet does not say. From former experiences we may rest assured that it is made up of labor scates, labor leaders, political crooks, and beats generally. Its arguments are those of the amateur thief, and its reasoning is that of a beat. After holding its sores up to public view, it passes around the hat and asks a sympathetic public to drop in a few votes for mercy's sake. Flory, Republican, railroad conductor, and candidate, is indeed worthy of the support of the working class, when he stands on a ticket which was responsible for the slaughter of one hundred men in the state and at the very time he was a workingman. The strike of 1882 gave Flory his opportuity, and his after record in "holding jobs open" show how he took it.

The workingmen of Missouri owe it as a duty to themselves to smash both Dockery and Flory and vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket from top to bottom.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF MONTANA.

The Socialist Labor Party, of Montana, approves the action of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in New York City, June 2d, 1900, and endorses the platform and resolutions severally adopted by the same.

In the nation there are three political parties in the field, each representing one of the three classes into which the nation has been divided by the capitalist system; that is, by the private ownership of the means of production. They are:

1. The Republican Party, representing the Plutocracy.
2. The Democratic Party, representing the Middle Class.
3. The Socialist Labor Party representing the Working Class.

There is no radical differsnce between the Republican and Democratic Parties. Between these two wings of Capitalism the only contest is as to which shall receive the larger portion of the wealth fleeced from the workers. They are agreed that Labor must be kept in subjection. In support of this contention there is ample proof. Ex-Governor Flower, Democrat, of New York, sends militia to help the railroad companies defeat their employees in their struggle for the enforcement of the ten-hour law that had previously been passed by the State Legislature. Governor Steunenberg, Democrat, of Idaho, sends colored troops into the Cœur d'Alene mining districts to enable the mining corporations to break up the unions and thrust the miners into a filthy "Bull Pen." At the present moment we behold Governor Stone, Republican, of Pennsylvania, eagerly assisting the coal barons by sending the militia to murder and coerce the miners into submission, in their present great struggle for enough to exist upon.

Both parties are also agreed that the workers must be fleeced. Nowhere at any time has either of them declared, that the worker is entitled to all his labor creates. Class interests prevent them from so doing.

Between the Capitalists, whether Democrat or Republican, who buy our labor power for the sole purpose of making profit, and the workink class, there is a continual struggle,—the "class struggle." The struggle of the working class to keep more and more of its own product, and the struggle of the capitalist class to plunder the working class more and more extensively. In the light of these incontrovertible facts the necessity of a political party by the working class and for the working class is obvious. The Socialist Labor Party aims at nothing short of the transfer, as soon as possible, of all the means of production, transportation and distribution from the Capitalist class, which has appropriated them, to the Commonwealth, which has produced them, and therefore is alone entitled to them. Certain demands are in the meantime presented in its platform, both as first steps in the aforesaid direction, and with a view to immediate improvement in the conditions of labor.

In the first place it demands that the number of hours constituting a workday be so reduced by law as to afford the laboring class steadier employment, and also in the form of greater leisure for family life, social intercourse and mental culture, some of the benefits of modern progress.

Again, it demands that all the public franchises and public property which has been given away to private corporations, be returned to the Commonwealth. This will at once put an end to the stupendous political corruption that necessarils arises from such illegitimate transfers of public powers and public functions to speculators on the public needs. It will also place in the various treasuries (municipal, State, and National) immense reventues, which may then serve to carry out some of the other demands of the Socialist Labor Party, viz.: the education of the people, the sanitary improvement of the cities; the construction of necessary public works; the preservation and cultivation of our public domain; and the permanent employment of all those that the Capitalist class, by its misuse of machinery, is reducing in constantly larger numbers to idleness, trampism and misery.

It demands a progressive income tax and a tax on inheritance; the smaller incomes to be exempt. Any income deriver from any other source than the personal labor of the individual who enjoys it, represents the unpaid labor of others. So long as the profit system is in force, such incomes should be made to bear a portion of the burden of taxation in the ratio of the Capitalistic wrongdoing which they represent; that is, in progressive ratio to their arithmetical increase.

APPEAL.

Fellow workers: abandon the idea that a vote for Joseph F. Malloney, Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, is a vote thrown away because he cannot be elected.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party electors is a vote for our industrial emancipation.

To support either of the Capitalist parties is not alone throwing your vote away, but actually strengthening the hands of your exploiters.

If you are class conscious you will know that to vote for your exploiters is treason to yourself and our class.

You will know that the fight between the various factions of the fleecing class is not our fight, but a fight of our fleecers for the biggest slice of the wealth we produce.

You will know that the present Capitalist society is rotten, and its downfall is inevitable; and you will also know that the loudest howlers for reform will be the last to step down from the backs of the working class upon which they are all riding.

You will know that the only salvation from the present hellish system of brutalizing Capitalism and degrading Wage Slavery is Socialism.

You will know that the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself. Our oppressors would not, and could not if they would. And you will know that it is the noble mission of our class—the Working Class—to lift society up to the higher and grander civilization—to the Socialist Commonwealth.

Wage workers of Montana! Rally 'round the banner of Socialism.

Come out like men and use the only effective weapon we have—our ballot.

Do you not hear the sounds from the millions of Socialists who throughout the world are marching to their emancipation?

We here present to you our emblem, the uplifted Arm and Hammer, and our slogan, "Unite them at the ballot box."

Grasp the Socialist Hammer and strike the Capitalist system an effective blow.

On the 6th of November vote for your own party.

Vote for the Socialist Labor Party.

THE "INDEPENDENT" VOTER.

It is an Index of the Ignorance that Drives the "Independent" from Pillar to Post.

> "The State of New York is the home of independent voting. It is not fast anchored to either party. It frequently puts out one and puts in the other. Even within the brief period of Mr. Bryan's prominence in National politics the State has shown its remarkable freedom from mere partisan adherence to either party. It changed its majority of over a quarter of a million for McKinley in 1896 to over 60,000 for the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice in 1897, and in 1898 changed again and chose a Republican Governor."—New York "Times."

New York is the State for "independent" voting because it is the most highly developed State, from a capitalist standpoint, in the nation. It also contains within its borders more contradictions than are possessed by any other State. It is not a matter for congratulation that it oscillates between Democracy and Republicanism with such startling frequency. The "independence" of the voter is simply the blind uncertainty of the voter. If he knew what he wanted he would not veer from one party to the other. Every man is a partisan where his own interests are concerned. Those "independent" voters would be partisan if they knew what they were after, and it is no compliment to a man to tell him that he does not know what he wants, and that he does not know how to get it if he did know.

The only constant factor, and therefore the only intelligent factor in State politics, is and has been the Socialist Labor Party. It has had a small vote, but that vote has shown no variation towards the lower figures. It has constantly forged upwards, and it has held every district, and it has developed every district that it entered. It did not have a following everywhere. It was necessary to go with a clean cut, revolutionary platform before the voters, and to show them the fallacy of affiliation with the parties they had followed for years. This involved much hard work, but it did not result in the vacillating and the uncertainty that the "Times" praises so highly.

There is still another lesson to be drawn from the comment that heads this editorial. The Republican and Democratic parties are alike impotent. The State has swung from one party to the other. There have been Democratic State, county and city officers. There have been Republican and Democratic national officers. Yet there has been one thing that has not varied. That is the tendency of the working class to receive a wage that is comparatively lower than the one previously received. Neither party could prevent that, and consequently both are worthless, in so far as their power to help the working class is concerned.

To the "Times" such a condition of affairs is commendable. To an intelligent and honest man it is deplorable. It is deplorable that a body of men such as the voters of this state should be blind to their own interests. It is deplorable that they should look upon their blindness as a fit subject of commendation. The "Times" in itself illustrates the same condition of affairs. It is Republican in its head, and Democratic in its tail. It advocates the election of Republican McKinley, and it advocates the election of Democrat Stanchfield. Its editorial on independence shows the reason why. There is no difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, and for a man not to know what he wants, and who does not know how to get it, is the highest form of political independence.

The Socialist Labor Party thinks otherwise, and it advocates other actions. It says that a man's actions will be governed by his material wellbeing. When he thoroughly understands what is best for him he will act. While he has not that understanding he will continue to run from one to the other of the Democratic and Republican parties and he will uniformly be deceived. The Socialist vote is the gauge of intelligence, and as it rises, so rises the prospects of the whole people. This coming election will teach the "Times" a few new things in politics, and among them will be the fact that what capitalist society has to deal with is the Socialist vote, and not the vote of the blind "independent" voter.

Bourke Cockran exulted in 1896 at "the spectacle of property defended, not by its possessors, but by those who assisted in creating it." He is now stumping for the Ice Trust, Cotton Bale Trust, Silver Trust and Copper Trust, and doing his dirtiest to enable the Democratic capitalists to continue the system which allows the "possessors" to rob those who "create" the wealth. Cochran is doing the same work and serving the same masters as in 1896. A paid hireling of the capitalist class, he is one of the vile products of a rotten system.

Social Democratic Party.

THE LAST DESPERATE STAND OF THE BEATEN MIDDLE CLASS.

By JER. O'FIHELLY.

The great musical composer, Balfe, in one of his songs said of Killarney "Beauty wanders every where—but her home is in Killarney." This is also true of Brockton and the labor fakir. Specimens of the Labor fakir can be found every where but Brockton has special conditions which allow the genius to luxuriate in all its "glory." Here also you will find the same fakirs blossoming forth as Social Democrats.

It is about time that the wage workers of Brockton in particular, and of Massachusetts in general, got a few facts in regard to the career of the now famous Branch 9, S. D. P. and the fakirs who are running it for their own ends. Brockton in former years has been looked to by the shoe workers of the pure and simple unions as the pattern to go by, because in Brockton all the unions, and they were many, were flourishing. Sarcely a day passed by that the news reports of the capitalists did not tell of a strike of greater or lesser dimensions in Brockton. These strikes were lost or won (mostly lost) as the condition of capitalist development at the time allowed.

WINNING IN ORDER TO LOSE.

When the strikes were won, as they sometimes were, the main body of the workers got nothing out of it. Perhaps a few cents a day were gained, to be lost again as soon as the manufacturer saw his opportunity, or perhaps some fellow workers were bled by an increase in their labor or a cut in their wages, or perhaps the manufacturer got a better price for the shoes or might have put in a cheaper grade of raw material, charging the same price; in any case some part of the proletariat suffered, the manufacturer never.

The proof of this is plain when we notice that the misery of the shoe workers has been increasing in geometric ratio, while the manufacturers can give lumps of cold cash to churches, etc., some of which have been surprisingly large. In 1897 one manufacturer gave $10,000 to the Y. M. C. A. It will also be noticed that the manufacturer and his family are not lacking in the comforts of home, as applied by modern science, no matter how expensive.

The development of capitalism and the corresponding increase in the misery of the wage slaves were early felt in Brockton, but the workers were so completely hoodwinked by the labor fakirs that their rebellion against misery took the form of strikes in the shop and the setting up of some independent candidates in the political field. The fate of all such movements overtook them. They were beaten time and again in their strikes because of the development of capitalism, and they were beaten at the polls because the Democratic shoe workers would not vote for "an independent" who was formerly a Republican and vice versa. Even when those "independents" were so-called "Labor leaders" they failed most miserably to get the "Labor vote."

HOW THE LABOR FAKIR HELPS THE CAPITALIST.

Right here let me illustrate how the Labor leaders were used to help the development of capitalism. In 1897, the Lasters' union went out on strike against a particular machine company and were ably "assisted" by another machine company, and after a few weeks the strike was won: result, one company frozen out, a monoply for the other. The workers gained a few cents a day to lose it again long before they had recovered the actual loss in wages while on strike, and being compelled to face as their enemy their late friend, the machine company, which they had secured in a monoply of the business. It occurred in this way: The lasters went on strike in 1898 to secure an even price list all over the district. This even price list was a two edged sword. A few of the largest factories were paying a higher price than the list called for on some of their work, and of course submitted to the new list as it was money in their pockets. While the strike was on the machine company sent its expert operators to train the green scabs in the shops where the manufacturer refused to accept the price list. All hands were called out, even from the shops where a settlement had been made, and there was a general strike against the machine company. The lasters were so fond of the manufacturers that they agreed to work by hand at the machine price.

A CONTRADICTION IN "UNIONISM."

Then was seen side by side men, some of whom were working by the day lasting a few pairs of shoes for three dollars, and some others working at machine prices lasting four or five times the number for ninety cents. This thing went on for a little while until it was easily seen that the strike was lost, and even then the fakirs held the workers back until most of them lost their former jobs, and they were told to take anything they could get, and yet the blind followers did not see how they had been faked.

Let us now turn to the political field. In 1896 a society of Swedish working men decided by a vote of their body to support at the polls the Socialist Labor Party State ticket, and that year 46 votes were cast for Socialism in Brockton, mostly from two wards. Poor fellows, they meant well but unfortunately they did not know anything about Socialism, the class struggle, or class consciousness.

In 1897 a couple of agitators of the Socialist Labor Party held a few meetings in Brockton; in that year also the fakers in the Central Labor Union began to smell a rat. They were aware of a condition of unorganized revolt against old style methods and casting about them for some means of controlling this feeling and thus remain secure on the backs of the wage workers, they decided to import [illegible] ture, admission to be 15 cents a ticket.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF THE GREAT AND ONLY DEBS.

The Socialist Labor Party tried to arrange for a debate with Debs but could find no one of the committee in charge of the arrangements who could be got to know anything about the matter, or even to know who were the other members of the committtee. During the course of the agitation by the Socialist Labor Party, a few Socialist Labor Party emblem buttons (worn by some Polish members of Section Boston who were compelled by capitalism to follow their work) loomed up in the audience. Debs came and saw the Socialist Labor Party button to the number of a dozen or so. He accordingly gave a milk and water speech explaining the grand ideals of Socialism, and the beauties of the Co-operative Commonwealth, but never a word about any organization established to bring this about, not even of the colony schemes of the now defunct Social Democracy.

After the meeting was over he singled out the red button men from a large crowd who went into the ante room to talk with him. He was sorry he did not know of their presence in town, or he would have advised his audience to vote for the Socialist Labor Party ticket. There was room for two Socialist parties at present; his would reach people that the Socialist Labor Party could not reach, etc., etc., ad nauseam.

OUR VOTE STILL RISES.

Brockton advanced another step towards class consciousness. That year the vote rose to 148. Immediately after the departure of Debs, the fakirs established Branch 9, of the Social Democracy and they secured such freaks as Casson to give lectures every Sunday evening. Quite a number were roped in under the idea that it was not a political party, and some others because it was. When the time came for making nominations for public office, a few populist freaks who had joined the Social Democracy because it was not political, dropped away in disgust when the Social Democracy nominated a state ticket.

The Socialist Labor Party candidate for Congress in the 12th Massachusetts Congressional district, made an attempt to address the members of the pure and simple unions at their meetings and succeeded in making an address to the Bakers Union, and was arranging with some of the other unions, but without notice all arrangements were dropped and nothing that the candidate could do would induce the members he had been in communication with, to allow him to address a union meeting, or give any reason for the sudden breaking off of the arrangements in progress.

ONE METHOD OF EVADING.

He learned the cause later on when he called on a friend of his resident in Brockton. The unions had been ordered by the Central Labor Union to have nothing to do with the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Congress; the poor dupe almost begged of the candidate not to call on him any more. He would vote for him at the polls and would support the Socialist Labor Party financially also, but he might lose his job or some such calamity might happen if he was known as a supporter of the Socialist Labor Party or a friend to the candidate.

No agitation was or could be carried on by the Socialist Labor Party in Brockton in the face of those conditions beyond the distribution of a few leaflets now and then. The Social Democracy which had by this time changed its name to the Social Democratic Party, carried on a very extensive agitation under the leadership of the fakirs. Illuminated signs were used at their open air meetings and were tagged all over their hall meeting place and circulars were distributed by the thousand instructing the voters to vote for "Porter Democratic Social Nom. Paper," as that was the way their candidate appeared on the ballot.

A BOAST THAT DID NOT MATERIALIZE.

The fakirs, before election, bragged and boasted that the Socialist Labor Party would not poll a dozen votes in Brockton, and that the Social Democratic Party vote would be enormous. When the votes were counted the Socialist Labor Praty got 200, another advance, and the Social Democratic Party 185. Then the fakirs said the cause of their small vote was the way their party name appeared on the ballot. And when again in 1899 the Socialist Labor Party vote mounted up to 350 (very evenly distributed in every precinct) they said that all those votes were meant for the Social Democratic Party. Queer how those accidents are on the increase in the face of the thorough education the voters got to vote for "Porter Democratic Social Nom. Paper" by illuminated signs, circulars, and leaflets of all kinds, and by their imported freaks at their meetings.

In the municipal election of 1899 the Social Democratic Party succeeded in getting four of their party elected. On a normal vote of twelve hundred their candidate for mayor got over three thousand; their two candidates for alderman who were elected were a proportionate number of votes ahead of the Social Democratic Party candidate for counciller in their ward, showing that the vote electing them was caused by something else besides class consciousness.

CAREYISM CROPS OUT.

The holding of office by those who were elected developed them to the same plane as Carey of armory fame. The Mayor is, or was, a member of the militia and there was some talk of building an armory for the convenience of the capitalist hirelings. The same middle class arguments were used as [illegible]

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

I am a Proletaire;
Triumphantly and glad I take my stand
Beneath our banner bright:—
A field of red that typifies our blood,
With Arm and Hammer raised;
The glorious emblem of our conquering class.

MILLERANDISM—"THE GOSPEL OF LOVE."

In a recent tour through several cities of Northern France, Millerand, the Minister of Commerce in the French Cabinet, took occasion to condemn the class struggle attitude of the French Socialist Labor Party as a policy of hatred. "The regeneration of the working class," he declared, "is a work which the government (the existing capitalist government) neglects no effort to bring about;" the class struggle theory he pronounced inhuman; "love not hatred," said he, "will emancipate the working class."

Who is there that has not heard the charge made against Socialism, that is to say, bona fide Socialism, that it preaches hatred, that its principle of the class struggle is a principle false in theory and immoral in practice? And who is there that has not heard, in line therewith, the claim advanced that the emancipation of the working class can only be accomplished by the good will of the capitalist class, and that "Love" must be the means used to secure this end?

Millerand's song has a well-known ring in it, but rarely does it happen that the song brings its own refutation so completely as it does in the instance of this cabinet minister.

Since this very Millerand accepted office in the French Cabinet, the cabinet has either ordered or authorized the cold-blooded shooting of the workingmen on strike on two different occasions. On both occasions the troops were asked for by employers, and were, contrary to law, quarted in the employers' quarters; and not the least pretense has been made that the workers were using violence. The military force was applied for to intimidate, and did intimidate at the cost of human life—workingmen's lives. The theory of "Cabinet Government" is that the collective act of the Cabinet is the individual act of all its members, and that the individual act of any one member is the act of all. The Cabinet Minister who refuses to shoulder responsibility for any act of his collegues resigns; if he does not resign, he approves.

Thus the capitalist theory of the "Gospel of Love" turns out in practice to be the gospel of bullets; thus the aid the Working Class can expect from the capitalist class is ascertained to be brute force to subjugate Labor. It is so everywhere.

The capitalist theory against the class struggle that Socialism preaches, together with the capitalist claim that it is willing and alone able to accomplish the regeneration of the working class is among the most difficult and insidious arguments that the cause of Labor's Emancipation has to beat against. They are difficult to overcome, because of their plausibility; they are insidious for the double reason that they afford added oppportunities to the cruel pangs of capitalism by veiling it in velvet, and that they furnish a pretext to the weak among the working class to unbuckle their armor, relax their vigilance, transfer their trust, from their own, to the shoulders of their born, hereditary foe. Whatever progress the cause of Labor's Emancipation has made was made in the teeth of the above false charge and claim, sedulously advanced by the spokesman of capitalism, and as firmly resisted and demolished by bona fide or Revolutionary Socialism.

What the pretence of "Love" on the part of the capitalist class amounts to; what their "Gospel of Love" means; what aid the Working Class may expect from that quarter; and how firmly the Socialist Movement must cling to the principle of the class struggle—all this acquires added significance from the circumstance that this identical Millerand poses as a Socialist, and that his corrupt practices are endorsed by certain elements in Europe that, once revolutionary, have since grown tired of the fray, and by certain other elements here in America, the Armory Building or Kangaroo Social Democracy, that never was anything but an organized treason to the workers of America.

WANTS TO BRING THE RICH AND POOR TOGETHER.

Colonel Bryan said at Tarrytown, N. Y., last Wednesday that he wanted to bring the rich and poor together. He did not say what degree of poverty and wealth he desired to bring together, nor did he say what his purpose was in joining the rich and the poor together.

As Colonel Bryan lays great stress on the wickedness of some millionaires while he continually asseverates his great love for some of the poor, it is to be supposed that he does not want to bring these poor into very close connection with that wicked element among the rich. For instance, Mark Hanna is a very bad rich man and does all kinds of things to the poor little coal mine owners who try to make an honest living by running mines independent of the coal trust; John Wanamaker is another rich man who scatters devastation and ruin among the small store-keepers by knocking them down and out of business whenever he "meets up" with them. Col. Bryan does not want rich and poor of this kind to meet.

But there are rich and poor whom Col. Bryan would gladly help, and does help as far as lies in his power, to become neighborly. The poor in the city of New York who would like to use ice in the hot months are to be brought into contact with the "honestly rich" who own the Ice Trust. Such a meeting of the rich and poor is very desirable according to Col. Bryan. The poor who toil in the mines owned by Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark of the Copper and Silver Trusts in Montana and Idaho are to be brought together with their rich (and Democratic) masters, even though it requires the moral suasion of a Democratic Governor, a troop of Federal soldiers and a meeting place which the "poor" call a Bull Pen.

After Col. Bryan has succeeded in bringing the rich and poor together he will have no difficulty in separating them. Hundreds of poor children who met the rich of the Ice Trust this Summer have gone forever from the land over which these "rich" hold sway. Of the fifteen hundred miners whom Steunenberg, the Democratic Governor, forced to meet the "rich" in the Bull Pen, some were killed and the rest were blacklisted and driven out of the State. The rich and poor thus brought together only meet long enough for the poor to part with whatever of property they may have, or, having none, their lives.

The Socialist Labor Party wants to bring the working class together, so that, organized and enlightened, they will conquer the public power and use it to put an end to such "bringing together" of the vulture and the victim as Col. Bryan stands for. When the wage workers of the nation have taken possession of the machinery of production, only those who are able to and refuse to work will be "poor," and charlatans of the Bryan type will find their occupations gone.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

Teethy Roosevelt said in the last speech he has been guilty of perpetrating that some "scoundrels have been distributing circulars which contained slanders about me." He denied that he had ever said that "strikers ought to be shot." But he did not deny that he approved and recommended the use of a spiked police club in case of strikes, and that the patent office refused to issue a patent for this club, giving as reason for the refusal that it was a cruel and barbarous contrivance. Roosevelt has lied about the dead in his so-called histories, and denied interviews that better men affirmed to be true. He dare not deny the spiked police club.

THE FIRST U. S. VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

It may not be right to criticise the volunteer defenders of one's country, but when military services are repaid with civil honors, then it becomes pertinent to investigate the value and character of these services.

It is plain that if the Republican candidate for vice president had not commanded a regiment of cavalry in the Spanish American war he would not be a candidate for that distinguished office. This is the principal reason for mentioning at this time a few facts about that much-advertised organization, the "Rough Riders." About a month before being mustered out a large detachment of this peculiar combination of talent was quartered for a short while in the town where I lived. I had heard much of them, and I studied them with much interest and care. As curiosities they well repaid my study, but as soldiers they were a frightful disappointment. The detachment numbered five officers, and probably one hundred and fifty men. The commanding officer did not know or care how many men he had.

Men were dropped off sick at various places, men strayed away, and drunks and "absents without leave" from other organizations attached themselves to the detachment. The roll was never called, and after a glance at the apology for a roll-book that the first sergeant had, it is safe to say it never could be.

I shall not attempt a technical criticism, but only mention a few things that were thrust before my view. It is hard for a civilian to comprehend the depth of disorganization and inefficiency they showed. They were so ignorant of a soldier's calling that they could not appreciate their ignorance, and seemed to glory in their neglect of hygiene and discipline. There were two surgeons with the detachment, one of whom was reported to have failed in five medical examinations in the United States army and navy. Both were generally absent, and by their own accounts visiting parts of the city better left alone.

Fifteen men were said to have been left sick in a local hospital at Washington, twelve more at Philadelphia, and an unknown number near New York.

The names of these men were not recorded, and their future fate seemed to be a matter of unconcern to their officers. In short there was no medical care taken of the men, and sickness would have disabled the entire detachment inside of fifty days. You can see how much the people were paying for, and how little they were receiving in return.

Concerning their weapons, I wandered around the building in which they were quartered, and picked up carbines and revolvers, some loaded, some rusty, and others broken. There was a shortage of weapons, but no one knew how many. These were new and improved weapons six months before, but were now rapidly becoming scrap iron.

Referring to their blankets, haversacks, and tin plates, I smelt of a few and had not the stomach to investigate further

Consider, too that they were in a building with running water, hot and cold. I had never seen such an indifference to dirt anywhere before, and certainly not in a military organization. They slept with their clothes on, without even removing their shoes. This, too, in a comfortable building.

Their commissary never bothered to cook or issue any regular rations. A can of Armour's corned beef was left open, a fork stuck in it, and anybody that felt disposed helped himself. A box of crackers and a milk can of coffee was also exposed, and this in a building containing a first class range for cooking. Suffice it to say that the owners of the building moved the commissary stores every day, so as to give that part of the floor a chance to dry, and also to hoe up the grease and dirt. Most of the men were fed by hanging around the doorway until somebody came along and asked them to dinner. Their whiskey was also obtained in large quantities by hanging around until the inhabitants treated them. Of their marksmanship I had few opportunities of judging. Many of them could not shoot out a street lamp from a distance of ten feet, but perhaps too much whiskey spoiled their aim. However, I talked with several who did not know how to properly load their carbines or use the sights. We will draw the veil of oblivion over the question of their morals.

The best service they did the town was when they left it. To be extremely brief they were the worst apology for a military organization I had ever seen. They represented a depth of military degradation I had not believed to be possible.

In explanation, let me state that this detachment got its sickness in Florida, not in Cuba.

The payroll of a full company in time of war is $2,000 a month. The individual equipment of a trooper costs over $150. If you will add to this traveling expenses, medical attendance, food, clothing, forage, and shelter, you may get a faint idea of what a cavalry regiment costs. Concerning the men themselves many had "bob-tailed" discharges from the United States army, several had, according to their account, done time, several more were wanted by the civil authorities, and one was wanted for the murder of a woman. Knowing the rigid inspection and careful accounting required for government property, it is a miracle to me how this regiment ever straightened out its accounts so as to be mustered out.

I can only explain it by the possession of a political pull of appalling strength and magnitude, and potency.

The questiion before the voters is does the creation of an organization like that give a man any claim to the gratitude of the American people, and does it in any way show a fitness for civil office?

For me, it was one of my saddest experiences, when this regiment made me tear down the heroic ideal of Theodore Roosevelt, I had built up in my mind and heart.

WARREN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Palm in Gardner.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Section Gardner woke up last night for a few hours, the occasion being the appearance of the old Swedish warrior, August Palm, who spoke to a very enthusiastic audience of his own countrymen and women. At times the faces of his auditors bore that expression which men assume when deeply thinking. And again the subjects evoked rounds of applause. At moments his hearers were stern in appearance and in the next their faces were wreathed in smiles which broadened into grins, and finally broke forth into hilarious laughter and applause. In all he was termed as good a speaker as ever struck this town, and I think he did us good service. After the lecture everybody was anxious to shake the hand of the good old Socialist apostle.

We disposed of 75 DAILY PEOPLE and 75 "Arbetaren," and could have used more if we had them; also distributed over 200 leaflets as well as selling a number of comrade Palm's History of his life. All hands term comrade Palm a very interesting and convincing speaker, and hope for another opportunity to hear the old Swedish saw-mill ripping thro' the weakening structural timber of the capitalist system. His own enthusiasm would alone carry you with him. I trust there is not a Scandinavian in America who will fail to hear him if given a chance. He also converses well in German.

We have our nominee for Governor, Michael T. Berry, slated for October 27, outside meeting if possible, otherwise inside. This is quite a hard town to work in, for they are mostly old mossback Dem-Rep and Prohib followers, but we will keep close to the rear ranks and nip off a few now and then until we will be in the front. We held our caucus per call of State Committee; it is late to tell it now, but better late than never. We elected a full delegation to all the conventions, and had nearly as many caucus votes as the Rep caucus. Not much interest in Dem-Rep caucuses anyway. There was interest enough in ours. Wishing the Proletariat quick success.

J. H. LADOUX, Organizer.
Gardner, Mass., October 18.

Know Too Much.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The following conversation was overheard in the office of the largest bankers in the country yesterday:

Well-fed gentleman—who is wont to parade the financial district with a paunchy overlook—is heard to remark to J. P. Remorganization in this strain:

"What do you think of that third party, the Socialist Labor Party? I understand they are very active in this campaign, and are destined within a few years to shape the course of this Government. What I am most anxious to know is: do they know anything?"

J. P. Remorganization answers in this wise: "Know anything! Well, that's the trouble with those fellows—they know too damn much!"

After saying which he retired to his cave to vent his spleen on some "capitalist clerk" whose weekly compensation is $10 and old gold pens.

CLAUDIUS.
Brooklyn, October 22.

Taking an Opportunity.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Last evening the Boy Orator of the Platte came to town and blew off some wind. It was one of those large crowds where some go for curiosity, others go to see, and others to hear. In the present case they mostly went to see. The Socialist Labor Party, always on the alert, were just waiting for a good opportunity and took advantage of this one. Bryan was first to speak at an open air meeting in front of the Wieting Opera House, facing the Packet Dock. We drew up a truck at one end and waited until Billy got through. There was an audience estimated from 10,000 to 15,000 people. Comrade Grant started off in showing the great love the Democratic party have for the working class in building Bull Pens and shooting them down when they go on strike. He had not talked more than five minutes when a gang of boys started to raise hell. The comrade grabbed a megaphone, and talked through that, and started chips flying, and their shouts of derision changed to applause, and our speakers from then on received a fine hearing of from 5,000 to 10,000 working people. When good hits were made by our speakers the applause was given with that hearty good will that proves you have made a home strike. We pumped a conception of the class struggle into the heads of those present, and if I am not mistaken they will vote for their class.

John J. Delaney, of New York, Mayor ("Socialist") Jones, of Toledo, O., and a few others spoke, but our speakers got the audience in no time. Our meeting lasted until 11 o'clock, and we sold $2 worth of literature. When three cheers were called for the Socialist Labor Party a shout went up that made the speakers believe they had sown the seed of discontent among the workers present which would show its consummation at the polls on election day.

We started in to hold noonday meetings at the entrance of the large factories throughout the city. In the bicycle works a couple of young men were having quite an argument politically, and the Socialist had the Rep's feet mixed in fine shape. The superintendent came along about this time, and asked what the matter was. He asked the Socialist what his politics was, and when he found out discharged him on the spot. The Republican was not discharged. That is the kind of coercion the capitalist class use against our men.

How much longer will this ever increasing class vote for such demagogues and misleaders? We are working hard to pile up a vote that will make the capitalist class recognize that the working class is awakening to its real condition and know how to change it by using the most far-reaching weapon—the ballot.

HENRY HARRIS.
Syracuse, Oct. 19.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

R. R. L., NEW YORK—The decision of this office to ignore all questions on "God," "Religion," etc., stands; it will not be reconsidered. This is the editorial room of the Socialist Labor Party, it is not the editorial room of a theologic seminary. You are, furthermore, in error if you consider the decision to mean a let-up on any person that may shoot off his mouth in calumny of Socialism. When any of them does so, he will be grabbed by the neck (methaphorically speaking), the same as before, but not because he is a parson; he will be thrashed as a wilful retailer of inhumanity-breeding ignorance.

J. S., NEW YORK—1. The Socialist Labor Party presidential ticket—Malloney and Remmel—will appear on the official ballot throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

2. Communicate with Valentine Remmel, Pittsburg, Pa.

B. T. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—At least at this end of the line, the old parties have turned the cold shoulder to the political strikers: all that is now left for these to do is to stand by and pull what hay they can out of the manger. A great cruelty to them.

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Nothing whatever was received on Youngstown, O.

L. D., ALBANY, N. Y.—This Brewster episode is very funny, and instructive withal. It only goes to corroborate the S. L. P.s estimate of that gentry, of the class of people that these "elements of strength" bring along, and of the soundness of the Party's "Intolerance." Freak-crookism can attract crook-freakism only.

J. O. E., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Bryan reception here was a fizzle. Crowds were large, but Barnum's show-parades also draw big crowds. It is an easy thing to draw crowds in New York.

W. W., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—How come you to think we would be surprised at Keim's capers? We knew the kid. He is a Wiegel kid. It is only surprising he did not come out for Bryan long ago. The fact that such men as Keim could be at one time nominated for office in the S. L. P. brings forcibly home to the present S. L. P. the wide gap there is between the militant organization of to-day, and the soft-shell crab affair the party was then.

E. D., PITTSBURG, PA.—That resolution on accepting political jobs from the capitalist parties, that the S. L. P. delegation fought in the International Congress jointly with the delegates of Ireland and the French Socialist Labor Party, was, in point of general principle, a complete desertion of the class struggle; and, in its concrete application, it was the endorsement of Millerand's participation, as a member of the cabinet, in the recent butcheries of workingmen on strike in Chalons and Martinique. The matter can keep. Comment on it is important, but just now the campaign in America is more important. This being over, that matter will be duly taken up. Wear your soul in patience.

T. N., PITTSBURG, PA.—There is no Kangaroo or Social Democratic party in this city outside of the columns of crook labor and the Republican papers.

N. S. L., NEW YORK—The last presidential vote of the S. L. P. was [illegible]6,504.

J. H., TOLEDO, O.—Mr. Bryan will need every vote he can get to be elected, He can't spare one. Let no freak forget that.

P. G., NEW YORK—A tenant can be dispossessed even on the day before election. If there is any danger of losing one's vote by being dispossessed the matter might be stated to the magistrate as an argument to postpone the dispossess warrant. But quite often the magistrates are in the game themselves, and then such a plea would only insure adverse action. You will have to follow your own judgment in the matter.

E. N. G., CHICAGO, ILL.—The wage earner's position, even when wages were high, could, at best, only be termed a "fat sorrow": under the most favorable conditions the shop must smack of the prison to the man of sensitiveness. But to-day the fat sorrow has become lean.

T. S. P., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—No theory is large enough for all disclosures of time. That, however, surely would be no reason to abandon a theory before the reversing disclosures have been made; least of all when all additional "disclosures" are wholly in line with the previous ones on which the S. L. P. is planted.

H. S., ROXBURY, MASS.—Your case furnishes a shocking illustration of what the fate of the workingman's family is under this "Christian" capitalist system. Your letter will be forwarded to the Party organization in Boston. If help is to come to you and punishment inflicted on the judicial wrongdoer that you complain of, that will have to come from nearer than New York. A lawyer could do nothing from here.

"OLD TIMER," NEW YORK—Despite all your doublings and windings we have found you out at last. We now know who you are. You talk through your hat, as usual; and, as usual, you are heels-over-head. The matter with you is that, like Bottom in Shakespeare's play, you wish to play all the roles. By the way, how is Cronje getting along with his battles?

F. T., NEW YORK—We never heard Stanchfield, the Tammany candidate for Governor, speak, and don't care. What more do you want to know of him than his record in the Legislature? It was uniformly in favor of the labor skinners and against the toiling class.

J. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The S. L. P. was the third party on the official ballot since '97. Have no idea what is meant by the "Bloody Sunday."

N. B., FULTONVILLE, N. Y.—In the first place, there is no such thing as the "Socialist Democratic party." What there is goes by the name of the "Social Democratic party—a very different thing both from what "Socialist Democratic" would be and what "Socialist Labor Party" is. The Socialist Labor Party has a positive programme, constructive of future society. The Social Democratic concern has merely a negative existence, born of envy, malice and hatred. Its only purpose is to try and destroy the Socialist Labor Party. Its leaders, all of them, have been either in the S. L. P., and, like Carey, were expelled for treason to the working class (Carey was elected on the S. L. P. ticket in Haverhill and then forthwith intrigued the section into desertion and voted a $15,000 appropriation for an armory in the industrial center of Haverhill), or they are fishy characters, like this Brewster (a candidate on the S. D. P. ticket who is booming McKinley), and who knew the S. L. P. was too "intolerant" to put up with monkey tricks. These people have banded themselves together for mischief only. That is the S. D. P.,—a natural political incident in the revolutionary movement of America. The contrast between the two was well summarized by the conduct of their delegates to the International Congress: the S. L. P. delegates voted against the resolution favoring the taking of capitalist political jobs; the S. D. P. delegates voted as solidly in favor.

P. E. A., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—There have since come in more details from Paris; they are on the subject of the Trust resolution that was passed. As the resolution itself has not yet come in, the whole matter is withheld. Our correspondent, however, says that the resolution is purely Bryanesque in its reactionary and stupid attitude. It is in keeping with the resolution on political jobs and the theory that impartiality may be expected from a capitalist government in the conflicts between Capital and Labor. It all will be duly published and turned over the fire.

W. L. L., UTICA, N. Y.—The pro-Millerand, pro-political job fishing resolution in the International Congress simply means that the bogus revolutionists there were caught in a sudden wind, and were obliged to show their lining in spite of themselves. Here we had long ago compelled that element to show its lining; that they were finally compelled to show it in Europe too is a lucky circumstance. It is a necessary first step to a long-needed house-cleaning there too. More anon, after election.

B. R., NEW YORK—As we are not in the confidence of the "Reverend Henry Frank," we don't know who pays him, and are, consequently, unable to say whether he is an AGENT of capitalism. Judging, however, by his performances, we feel free to say that he is an AGENCY of capitalism.

T. A., WINONA, MINN.—Palm is expected to tour Minnesota after the campaign. The Swedes there will surely have a chance to hear him. No danger of his being switched off the right track by the fakirs. They tried to in Worcester, Mass., but got badly left. He is too well posted.

I. J. A., WHEELING, W. VA.—There will be a State (presidential) ticket of the Socialist Labor Party in twenty-three States sure, in two others it is doubtful. West Virginia is not among either. The list will be published within a short time.

C. A. J., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A department of intellectual pursuit is called a science when it stands upon sufficient facts to enable it to foresee. The prophesies, however, of science need not be accurate at all points. It was upon a scientic principle that Columbus declared that, by traveling westward, he would strike the eastern coast of Asia. He traveled westward, but never did strike Asia. The fact that a whole continent lay across his way, interfering with the complete verification of his prophecy, in no way affected either the scientific character of his premises or the scientific value of his deduction (prophecy).

The S. L. P. justly claims to stand upon scientific Socialism for the reason that it stands upon ample facts to enable it to foresee. And its forecasts are all substantially verified. The quandary of the capitalist parties, in their dealing with the Social Question and getting more and more entangled, furnishes an apt proof of the unscientific, utopian foundation of capitalist economy, in contrast with the course of Socialism.

A. W., DENVER, COLO.—It is not the province of this office to interpret the constitution of the S. L. P. With this safeguarding introduction, we should say that a suspended or expelled member ceases to have all the rights of membership until he is reinstated.

B. K., DAYTON, O.—1. The defeat of the Guesde resolution condemning the accepting of political jobs from capitalist parties will in no way affect the straight clear-cut tactics of the S. L. P. here,—no more than were the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. affected four years ago when the London International Congress admitted, as a "delegate from America," a fellow named Winston, who brought credentials from a middle class organization, the "Cab OWNERS' Association." The decisions of these Congresses can have no binding effect, least of all when their decisions is a desertion from Socialism. The only effect can be upon the Congress itself: its breaking up and reorganization: the job-seekers and reactionists going their way, the Revolutionary Movement going its way.

2. The vote was not taken per capita, but by nationalities. Each nationality had two votes. The S. L. P. delegation voted in favor of the Guesde motion; the S. D. P. delegation voted, of course, against; their vote was in line with their crooked attitude here at home.

3. The S. L. P. has about 200 Sections in the land.

T. R., DENVER, COLO.—From several quarters the same information has run in, that sample copies of the New York "Morgen Journal" (Bryan German paper) have been sent to the address of former readers of the weekly edition of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," and in some cases to present readers. There is nothing strange in that. The "Volkszeitung" is a Tammany paper. The two "establishments" do business together over the identical Bermuda potatoes counter.

T. C. T., CINCINNATI, O.—Philanthropy is doing no end of harm. At a time when popular well being was not yet possible, philanthropy had a mission to fulfil. It then acted as a Red Cross ambulance on the social field of carnage. But to-day, when, thanks to the development of machinery, popular well-being is possible, but is barred by the private ownership of the machine, philanthropy has become the handmaid of inhumanity. It stands by what produces suffering by the thousands, and it relieves suffering by the ones. As a natural result, philanthropy has fallen into the hands of corruption. Do you imagine it is mere accident that the bulk of philanthropic funds goes, not to the relief of suffering, but to salaries of placemen?

C. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The "Volkszeitung" did not publish the resolution of the International Congress approving the taking of political jobs. The resolution has already appeared in full in German papers—the clause about "impartiality by capitalist governments" and all. Despite this paper's ignorance and its reactionary and corrupt support in America, it has been long enough in touch with the American Socialist Labor Party to know what such a declaration means and portends. So it suppresses the resolution.

W. K., ELIZABETH, N. J.—The union is no weapon at all in the sense that you use it; never was and never will be. It is a shield. But that shield can be of use only if the workingman carries in his right hand the sword of the class-conscious ballot. Without that, the union becomes a buffer for capitalism. The proof of the pudding lies in the eating. Wages or earnings have declined at least 30 per cent. during the last 30 years, and the Labor Fakirs of the "Organized Scabbery," who run these unions are nothing but the "Labor Lieutenants" of the capitalists. There is no "Organized Labor" in the country outside of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—Your experience in Nebraska with the Debsic Henry Huckins, who comes out for capitalist old party politicians in your State, tallies with ours here, where the Debsic Eugene V. Brewster, a candidate on that ticket, is out for McKinley. And so it is in other States. The whole thing is a Kangaroo, riproaring farce.

S. R. T., NEW YORK.—The enrollment by the Socialists for Socialist primaries in this State was simply a matter of precaution. If the Party should poll three per cent. of the total vote it would be compelled to enter into the primary law. If it don't poll that percentage, nothing is lost.

D. S. J., TAUNTON, MASS.—We can't prevent you from calling the Debserie "Socialists" if you have a mind to do so. We know they are none. If their Mayor Chase was a Socialist the condition of the shoemakers in his town of Haverhill would not have continued on the decline. A mayor has it in his power to hold a club over the heads of the employers and force them to treat their workingmen better. Capitalist mayors don't. Neither did the Debs Mayor Chase.

H. A. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—We can appreciate how you must feel. But you should not forget that this establishment has not the large funds that are at the command of capitalist papers. On those papers there is a corps of proof-readers; we can afford only one. Add to this the rapidity with which work must be done on a daily paper and the youngness of the hands, and you may have an idea of the difficulty. For the working class to place in the Party's hands so small a fund as it did, to establish a daily paper with, and then expect things to be different, is to expect a miracle. Let all help to increase the circulation, and thus or by any other means increase the funds at the disposal of the paper, then you will see the difference. Everyone here is overworked, and just now being campaign time, and many of them having to be on the stump besides, the wonder is that things are not worse. Have charity and good sense. Give encouragement instead of discouragement. We shall pull all right out of the mire, provided all take a hand and boom the paper along.

F. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Have not seen the article of Charles Flint on Trusts. Send it on. If it is worth while it will be published with a refutation. But don't you think it has been refuted in these columns in advance?

H. A. R., WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—Certainly there will be S. L. P. Presidential Electors throughout your State.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jo

BROTHER JONATHAN (looki if the skies had closed over his h If I understand things right your p

UNCLE SAM—The Socialist L Party?

B. J.—Yes, the party that has M loney and Remmel on the Presid ticket—

U. S.—And Corregan and Arm for Governor and Lieutenant Gover

B. J.—Exactly. That's the party mean. If I understand things that party will establish Socialism.

U. S.—Bet your bottom dollar it w

B. J.—But that would be very bad!

U. S.—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Don't you see? Under Soci ism no one would have a chance to up a little shop, say a little grocery—

U. S.—One of those cockroach sto

B. J.—Well, call them "cockro stores." They are cockroach stores, I admit. Nevertheless, the man who one of them can on a summer's day back his chair against his front d take it easy, and boss things in his ow shanty. And that surely is something. Under Socialism there could be no sm stores. Big stores only would do the retailing. No one could have his ow store. We all would have to be wor ingmen.

U. S.—You understand, don't you, that "workingman" under Socialism is n what "workingman" means to-day, und Capitalism?

B. J.—Yes, I understand that. T workingman under Socialism is a fr being——

U. S.—Who enjoys the full fruit his labor; he is part-owner in the Co operative Commonwealth; he works der conditions that he himself ha voice in deciding——

B. J.—Yes, whereas now he nothing to say upon that, the shop are determined by the employer, the worker is treated as a galley-s I recognize all that. And yet——

U. S.—One moment! And you stand also, don't you? that the shop-keeper to-day is everything free man?

B. J.—I know there are many to that rose.

U. S.—The small shop to wear himself to a bone make two ends meet;——

B. J.—I know that.

U. S.—He is subject to a thous and one vexations, inflicted upon him the politicians;——

B. J.—That's so, I know it! Tho' I not a shop-keeper myself, my keeper friends have told me some galling experiences.

U. S.—The small shop-keeper on the ragged edge of ruin, carrying a losing, hopeless, competitive st against the large department stores—

B. J.—I know all that; and yet—

U. S.—The existence of the sm shop-keeper is bound up in petty th and he is bound to find his mind and family's mind warped by his pu and become petty;——

B. J.—I grant all that.

U. S.—And yet you would like the petty, crawling "independence" that see in the small shop-keeper?

B. J.—Yes, I do.

U. S.—When our forefathers out King George, and set up a lic here, the petty, groveling lords hang on the skirts of royalty ha chance, had they?

B. J. (proudly)—None, whatever!

U. S.—With the overthrow of George, the political system that room for these petty lackey-lords overthrown?

B. J. (very proudly)—Totally thrown!

U. S.—A new political system set up, where, politically, all were

B. J. (still more proudly)—Yes, No more political lords for us, big ones, or little cockroach lords!

U. S.—"Cockroach Lords" is a good expression. Now, Jonathan, pose that at the time when our lutionary Fathers were battling gaged in the work of setting up new and better political system, fellow had come to them and said: republican system of politics will no room for a man to raise into a Cockroach Lordship; all have to be alike. That's very what treatment do you imagine volutionary Fathers would have to such a fellow? Answer!

B. J.—I don't think they w taken any notice of him.

U. S.—They WOULD have some notice of him. They have trimmed their course one they would have said to him: "G if a Cockroach Lordship is your tion, by all means join King red-jacketts! You can't get "Co Lordship in the American Repub

B. J. feels he is up against it.

U. S.—And so say we Socialists you now: "If what you aspire the cockroach independence of a roach little shop, then, by all don't vote for Malloney and no cockroach business under Socialism; but vote D or Republican, it matters not you ever reach your ideal, you the opportunity to fawn, and and be subject to the vexations upon you by capitalists; you that opportunity to your heart's That's my answer.

THE POLITICAL TRADES UNION

AND The "Non-Political" Trades Union in Politics.

By ARTHUR KEEP.

Strictly speaking, there is not now and never was such an organization as a "non-political" trades union. Men have talked bravely of the union that does not allow the discussion of politics and which is strictly a trades union pure and simple; but the fact is that there never was and never can be while the necessity for an organization of slaves lasts, an organization of that nature. Unions may declare with blare of trumpets and roll of drums that they are not in anyway concerned about politics, but their first act is essentially a political one. As, under any system of production wherein there are slaves who work and masters who own, the slave is compelled to combine, either secretly or openly, with his fellows against the masters. When he begins his combination he may say to himself: "I want more food," or "I want more clothing," or "I want to have more time for rest," or anything short of the real thing "I want my freedom." But the fact is, that nothing short of his freedom is going to stop his organizing. And much as he may be ignorant of just what makes him a slave, or even his ignorance of the fact that he is a slave—as time flies he is compelled to recognize the fact that a slave he is, a slave he must remain until such time as he achieves his freedom.

THE POSITION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The workingman under capitalism is as much a slave as he was under feudalism or any system of chattel slavery, the absence of chains, or his alleged freedom to go wheresoever he wills, and to choose his master, to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact is, that unless he can find a master he will starve and die. And this was as true, though not so apparent, when capitalism was new, as it is now when capitalism is old.

The capitalist is as ignorant at the beginning as is the slave, as a class, but one thing he does know, and that is, that if the slave is allowed to combine he will eventually gain his freedom, because the logic of events will compel the slave to take an ever more radical position, and where he began as a slave who simply desired a little butter on his bread he will end as a man who wants, not alone bread and butter, but also the cake he and he alone produces. Therefore was it necessary for the capitalist class, controlling as they did, political power to make laws, outlawing and preventing organizations of the workers, immediately after they had gained their own freedom by overthrowing with the aid of the working class the feudal class.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TRADES UNION.

So we find that the first trades unions, organized as they were by the politically impotent working class of England, were illegal combinations of outlaws guilty of conspiracy under the law, and compelled to begin and wage a battle along political lines for even the legal and political right to exist as a "non-political" trades union. And this "right" they did not gain in England until after waging a bitter struggle lasting over 100 years. It was a struggle in which they had to resort to strikes, marchings, riots, burnings, and open political rebellion, rising at some times to the dignity of civil war, poorly and basely conducted it must be admitted, but nevertheless civil war.

THE FALLACY OF "NO POLITICS."

Since gaining the legal right to exist, those same trades unions have been in politics without a day's relief, and are now a standing denial of the statement that there are no politics in the "trades union pure and simple."

In this country the trades union has always been a political organization, and the statement that it is not is a glaringly false statement. At first, as in England, the mere right to exist had to be gained, and it was not granted until the capitalist class found out it was better to control the unions by paying the leaders than it was to be continually battling with a force that might at any time attack it at the place it was weakest, namely, the ballot box. The capitalist class being divided themselves as to each one's particular share of that plunder which was robbed from the workers, vied with each other in using the political power inherent in the workingmen voters who belonged to unions to secure an advantage for themeslves. And this they did knowing that capitalism ran no risk because while they could use that power, the workingman himself was impotent to resist their aggressions upon his rights or alleged rights.

THE CAPITALIST USES THE MEN.

Necessarily, to secure the services of the leaders of a union, both the capitalist class AND THE LEADER had to take the position that there was no difference as regards equality of rights between the workingman and his employer. They were brothers with identical interests who might occasionally fall out. What Brother Labor wanted was a "just share of his product" (the fact that if it was his product then he was entitled to it all and there could be no "just share", short of it all, did not seem to strike the so-called "leader" as anything out of the way.) All the employer wanted was a "fair remuneraton for his work of 'directing' the joint efforts of labor and capital."

BROTHER CAPITAL AND BROTHER LABOR.

Of course, taking that position, there were plenty of chances for argument as to what was "fair" and what was "just." But it was only an "argument between two brothers," and could be carried on indefinitely. In many instances "brother" labor refused to be satisfied with "argument" alone, and would resort to other means to gain his "just share." He would refuse to work and thereby make his "brother," capital, lose money and peace of mind. Then would "brother" labor find out that there was no "equality" existing between "himself and brother."

Mr. Employer would get other men to work for him who were of course his "brothers" and also the "brothers" of the men on strike. The striking brothers would attempt to persuade the brothers at work to quit and help them. Then brother capital would reach behind him and pull out a club marked "law" or "police" and soak brother labor midway between his occiput and feet, causing him to have a fainting spell, upon recovering from which he would meekly return to work, taking as his share the amount offered by his brother.

THE POLITICAL POWER.

The use of the political power by the capitalist class to break strikes is notorious. From one end of this country to the other men on strike have been clubbed, stabbed, shot, injunctioned and murdered, so that the employer might win. There is not a State in the Union whose officials, of the past and the present, have not murdered workingmen, women and children. There is not an official of the Democratic or Republican parties whose hands are not wet with the blood of the men, women and children of the working class, whom they have murdered at the command of "brother capital."

Such things happening cause brother labor to think, and he thinks something along these lines: "Those fellows who clubbed me, shot my wife and murdered my child, did so because they were my enemies. They are not brothers of mine. I was a fool to vote for them. They could not have used the police unless I elected them to office. Hereafter I will not vote for them." Brother capital hears the murmurs and immediately knows there is trouble ahead for him if he does not do something to head off the growing determination to vote against him. He will stand anything but that. That he cannot. As he understands thoroughly well, that once the political power is in the hands of the workers, just that soon are they no longer slaves but free men, who will use that power to make him work if he desires to live. Right here is where the leader(?) gets in his deadly work.

USING THE LEADERS.

He suddenly quits his talk of "no politics in the union," and begins to froth at the mouth over the outrages perpetrated upon labor by his "bad" brothers, the Republican capitalists, and advocates the election of Democratic brothers who are not "bad" but "good" brothers. Thereupon the working class votes for the Democrats and goes on strike, only to find that the "good" brother's police club as well, their militia shoot as well and their regulars kill as easily as did the "bad" brother's police, militia and regulars, with the result that they are whipped again.

Then they do some more thinking. "Both Democrats and Republicans are bad. I will vote for neither. I will have a party of my own." This position is a dangerous one to take, for the capitalist, and again he gets his man Friday to work. So the leader(?) again comes to the fore with a slightly altered song, "Both are bad, as you say," says he, "what we must do is see that our own men are nominated. You must capture the Democratic party."

That's easy. "Labor" tumbles over itself in the caucuses of the Democrats and "captures" the party. As the leader(?) is "one of them," he is nominated for some measly office, and then takes the stump for the party and its nominees. Being everywhere advertised as a "leader of organized labor."

He may be, and always is, sandwiched in between scoundrels who have deliberately and openly murdered and outraged workingmen—as is Sam Prince, the fakir in the Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, sandwiched between Stanchfield, the open enemy of labor, who has publicly said he would "rather see his son dead than a member of a trade union," and Mackay who supported Flower in his murder of workingmen at Buffalo; or has to support the murder and outrage of workingmen by Democrats in office—as Prince must support the murder of workingmen in Idaho by the Democrat Governor Steunenberg, and the outrage committed upon them by the Tammany judge Freedman in New York.

This situation is sometimes reversed and the leader(?) takes his stand with the Republicans as witness Powderly, Mitchell and Schaeffer. But whichever side they take it is always the side of the assassins of the working class.

Then again, when the leader does not seek election to office, we find him securing endorsements for this and that Republican or Democrat, or for himself so that he may get some spittoon-cleaning job from those who have robbed and murdered the workers.

SEEKING REWARDS.

That this is so is proven by the fact that in all my travels around the country, I have yet to find a union that has not endorsed some crook or fakir for a political job.

It can be said with absolute truth, that there is no union in this country that is not, and has not been, a political organization. It may not call itself such, and may indignantly deny the charge, yet the cold hard facts are against it, and give its pretensions the lie.

Instance after instance of the participation of unions in politics could be given sufficient to fill several large volumes, but it is understood that honest men will read this, and, being honest, must admit, of their own knowledge, that there is no union they have any knowledge of that is not in politics. But the statement can be proven a fact after this fashion.

POLITICS NECESSARY.

In this country the great majority of men are voters, being such they can no more disassociate themselves from politics than they could from their lungs. If there is a body of sixty men in a union there is gathered together a body of voters. They expect to act together, to be of one mind; they have certain interests in common; they are swayed by common impulse; they above all, are expected to "stick closer than a brother" to each other.. In no other place, under no other circumstances, can that body of men be found to act as a unit. The field is the best possible one in which to plant political seed. The manager of a political organization that would let that chance slide, would hold his job just about fifteen minutes. And so long as the organization takes the position that it is a "non-political" organization, so long will it be in a foolish and lying postion and just so long will it be the plaything and sport of every designing scoundrel and be the breeding place of lying and traitorous fakirs.

There is correctly speaking no "non-political" trades unions. They are and will be political organizations whether they like it or no.

When, as capitalism develops, and the fact is made plain that there is no unity of interest between the employer and the employee; when it becomes plain, even to the dullest workingman that the identity of interests existing between the worker and his boss is the very same "identity of interest" as exists between the tiger and its prey—then is it the duty of the workingman to organize, not to get a little more food, or a little more leisure, but to recognize the fact that he is a slave, and that the slave must grow leaner and weaker as slavery grows older. He must understand that to-day he, and he alone, is the power in the world that moves all things; that he and he alone, is necessary; that all others are parasites, and must make up his mind to secure for himself the wealth he creates. To secure that wealth he must be free; to free himself he must combine with the other slaves and secure control of the political, i. e., law-making, law-enforcing power.

Until he has achieved that, he is a slave.. But while still a slave, he can protect himself against his oppressor by standing out manfully and saying: "I am a slave and I know you know it. So long as I am a slave, I must do your bidding, but I know you, and knowing you, know where you are weak. I know myself and know where I am strong. You see that left arm? It's a good one. You see that right arm? It's a better one. That left arm is my union which I shall use to make you, while your power to own me still lasts, give me more food, more clothing and a better house than I now have. The right arm I am going to use in conjunction with my left. It is MY political party—to secure and hold the little I gain with my left and to finally smash your power into atoms and to grasp the reins of government and thereafter to run things in the interest of me and my fellows.

"On my left arm there are no leeches sapping its strength and corrupting my blood. In MY union there are none of YOUR friends befuddling and befooling me with YOUR talk. It is a clean arm ready to strike a blow for myself, because I am the directing power and not YOUR heelers.

"My right arm is not tied by my side anymore, or left hanging loose for any fakir to grab and punch me with.

"That arm is MY political power, intelligently directed which, owing to disuse and false use, has, in the past, been of no use to me, but, if anything, harmful. Hereafter I am going to give it exercise and build up its muscles until at last it is capable of striking the blow that shall knock down and out the power you now possess to enslave me.

"Do you understand, 'brother capital? No more lying, no more foolishness. No more will I walk up in front of the club, the bayonet and the bullet. I will be behind—the directing force!"

That is the speech of a man. That can only be uttered by men clarified, cleaned and free from cant and hypocrisy. The organization which takes that position is in the same position as the personally clean man—no lice can live on him. The trades union pure and simple of to-day is dirty, with the dirt of falseness, hypocrisy and ignorance. It is but natural that in dirt should be found the parasite. So is it natural that to-day we should see the Gomperses, Mitchells, Princes, Powderlys and other fakirs. The dirt attaching to the pure and simple "non-political" political trades union, has bred them.

Let the trade union wipe away the dirt, stop the lying and whining and stand up bravely for what it is, if it is anything, a body of men politically capable of accomplishing their freedom; and the fakir dies as does the lice upon the man, who, formerly dirty, is now clean.

To sum up, there never was and never will be a trades union that was honestly non-political. All of them have been in politics but it was the politics that made for the advancement of the capitalist class and the betterment, from a material standpoint, of the labor leader, better known as the labor fakir. From this out more men will, under stress of circumstances see the necessity of being honest to themselves, and will stand for the united action of the working class upon both the economic and the political field.

Such men will join the organizations which stand for the unification of the working class; the overthrow of wage-slavery and the dethronement of capitalism.

The organizations they will join are the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only union of workingmen that stands honestly for political action, and the Socialist Labor Party, the only party through which the aspirations of the working class can be achieved.

BRYAN AND MILITARISM.

MAJORITY OF DEMOCRATS FOR AN ARMY OF 100,000.

Senators Cockrell, Gorman, Lindsay, Morgan, Murphy, Teller, for Instance Voted for It, and in the House the Vote Was 203 to 33.

An effectual reply to the cry of "militarism," which forms a part of every speech delivered by Bryan in his free silver canvass for the Presidency, is a record of the legislation affecting the present army. It shows that the members of the party to which Bryan owes allegiance have taken the same view of the military demand of the capitalists which was held by the Republican party, and have joined without regard to party lines in army legislation. The record effectually removes any suspicion that the Democratic party does not favor a large standing army, except to meet an emergency. The only conclusion which the record leaves for one to arrive at in regard to Bryan's attitude is that he is attempting to deceive the people.

Bryan has asserted oveer and over again that the President and the Republican Congress increased the army to 100,000 men "when no arm was raised against the nation any where in the world," and, by his talk of "a large standing army" and the "dangers of militarism," he seeks to make the people believe that the increase is a permanent one due exclusively to the Republican party. The record shows these facts:

The President, in his message to Congress, on December 5, 1898, asked a temporary increase in the army, saying: "There can be no question that at this time and probably for some time in the future 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation." As a result of this recommendation a bill was passed in the house on January 31, 1899, authorizing the enlargement of the Army to 100,000 men. This was referred to the Senate Committee which included such members as Senators Cockrell of Missouri, Mitchell of Wisconsin; Pettus, of Alabama and Pasco of Florida, and on February 24 that committee unanimously reported a substitute bill authorizing the President "to maintain the regular army at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men * * * and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers * * * provided that such increased regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity thereof, and no later than July 1, 1901."

On this bill Senator Cockerell, who was a Democrat long before Mr. Bryan was born, said: "This measure has been examined very carefully, and I want to say that I endorse it. I endorsed it because I believed it right and just and proper and necessary. When 1901 comes the army will revert to what is provided for in the pending bill without debate or contention, and it will remain at that figure, and I think that is ample and sufficient."

On the official vote upon the bill, Feb. 27, 1899, which increased the army to 100,000, the yeas, as shown by the official record of Congress included:

Allen, Nebraska, Populist.
Bacon, Georgia, Democrat.
Cockerell, Missouri, Democrat.
Faulkner, Virginia, Democrat.
Gorman, Maryland, Democrat.
Harris, Kansas, Populist.
Heitfeld, Idaho, Populist.
Lindsay, Kentucky, Democrat.
McEnery, Louisiana, Democrat.
McLaurin, South Carolina, Democrat.
Mallory, Florida, Democrat.
Mantle, Montana, Silver.
Money, Mississippi, Democrat.
Morgan, Alabama, Democrat.
Murphy, New York, Democrat.
Pasco, Florida, Democrat.
Pettus, Alabama, Democrat.
Rawlins, Utah, Democrat.
Smith, New Jersey, Democrat.
Teller, Colorado, Silver.
Wellington, Maryland.

Senator Kenney (Democrat, Delaware), who was not present to vote on the bill, made this announcement subsequently:

"Had I been present I should have voted in favor of this bill."

As it was, twelve Democrats and Populists voted against the bill and twenty vote for it. When the measure went to the House the Democratic and Populist support was even stronger, the vote being 203 ayes to 33 nays. The opposition not being strong enough to command a yea and nay vote. When the bill was up for final action, Representative Sulzer, one of the loudest Bryan shouters made a speech in which he said:

"I am in favor of it, and shall do all I can to pass it. Fifty-five members of the Senate voted for it and only thirteen voted against it. * * * We shall be derelict to our fidelity to the Democrats in the other branch of the legislature if we now impede or defeat this bill. I trust that every Democrat who sympathizes with the men in arms at Manila, with our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines, will uphold at this critical moment the hands of the President, and give him the power vested in him by the terms of the bill. I am a partisan, but in times like these I always subordinate my partisanship to my patriotism. We should all be patriots to-day; we must not forget, we must not forsake our brave, heroic soldiers and sailors who are upholding and defending our flag in the Orient. We must stand by them. * * * The bill is only a temporary measure; it will cease to be operative in 1901. The increase is only temporary; there is nothing permanent about it. It simply meets the present emergency. * * * This bill can do no harm. It becomes a nullity and repeals itself on the first day of July, 1901. * * * I hope the members of the house will realise how important it is to pass this bill. Its failure now would be a calamity—an affront to every man in the Philippines. * * * I cannot see how a Republican or a Democrat can consistently vote against it. It gives the president all the men he wants to meet the present emergency, and at th same time it does not increase the standing army a single man. After July 1, 1901, by virtue of this bill the regular army will be just the same as it was before the war was declared with Spain. By that time let us hope the country will be at peace with all the world and the insurrection in the Philippines athing of the past. This is no time to split hairs or play small politics; we should do our duty; we should do what is right and the people will judge us acordingly."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

(Continued from Page 3.)

by the Carey clique in Haverhill, Mass. It is cheaper to build an armory than to pay rent for one; the one rented is too small and inconvenient; it is also unsanitary; the State will compel the city to build an armory, or will do so itself, and make the city pay for it. Oh, for a good class conscious Socialist Labor Party alderman to fling in their faces the gauntlet so ably flung by Matthew Maguire in Paterson, N. J., and to tell them that "never again with the consent of the working class will taxes be appropriated to either hire or build armories for the convenience of the trained murderers of the working class."

THE LIGHT IS BREAKING.

That time is coming soon in Brockton. The people of Brockton are gradually awaking to class consciousness. They are beginning to see that nothing is gained by a change of masters from a plutocratic trust owning capitalist to a middle class would-be trust owning capitalist; or last and worst of all to a labor fakir who tries to retard the growth of class consciousness, and would lead the class conscious revolt of the prolelarian class against misery into the ground. Men who claim to be Socialists and in their inaugural address make a paramount issue of the enforcement of the liquor law and other laws of like nature, and then during their term of office turn all the powers of the police department ably supplemented by hored "spotters" against cheap kitchen bar-rooms and allow the so-called respectable element to go scot free, are worse than traitors.

Never in the history of the world was there a more flagrant favoring of the higher set and such a relentless persecution of the lower set as exists in Brockton to-day with a Social Democratic mayor and city marshal (who was formerly a labor fakir). Some of their supporters say that they cannot prosecute without evidence but the neighboring town of Abington blazes the way how evidence may be obtained and no "spotters" used either.

THE DEGRADED CONDITION OF THE SHOE-WORKERS.

The condition of the shoe-workers has been explained in former articles in the PEOPLE, so I will not give a very extended sketch of that part of the question. The renowned Tobin draws the major part of his dues at 25 cents a week from the Brockton dupes, and he tried a few months ago to make an arrangement by which the "Union stamp" could be given to factories that were not paying decent wages. He was very profuse in explaining how the "union" would be stronger by this arangement and that when a manufacturer once got to using the "union stamp" his sale would increase so fast that he would increase wages and that it would be the entering wedge for the stamp in all the shops in Brockton. The Brockton fakirs, however, revolted against Tobin last year, and although he crushed them at that time, he does not want to tackle them so soon again, even though he is crying for "more dues, more dues."

JOHN TOBIN, FAKIR.

It would be a great stroke for Tobin and his pals to have every employe in the shoe shop hells of Brockton turn over 25 cents a week out of their miserable wages to the union. The union would have a grand treasury in no time, and Tobin would not need to borrow on promissory note from the English shoemakers' union $500, as he had to do when he and his pals were trying to crush the Brockton fakirs into line last year.

In conclusion I may say that there are two branches of the Social Democratic Party in Brockton, and that what is good policy in the city, is poor policy at the south end of it, and yet Branch 9 compromises with the south end Branch because they don't want a split in their ranks, and they swallow the dose administered by S. L. Beal the renowned social Democratic Party Alderman who voted to grant a franchise to a corporation, and who also voted not to accept the resignation of his fellow crook when presented by Branch 9. For this he was not allowed a seat in their state convention, although properly accredited as a delegate. He is now the candidate of the party for representative in the General Court, and has the full endorsement of Branch 9 as well as his own branch.

A SPLIT IN SIGHT.

There are indications of a split in the ranks at the north end also, although the north and centre are controlled by Branch 9. The Social Democratic band is also out with a tomahawk because they are not getting their share of the spoils, and on one occasion they refused to turn out to a meeting at which they were billed to play. That the intelligent wage workers of Brockton are awakening to the interests of their class is illustrated by the diminishing attendance at the Social Democratic Party meetings, even with the band to draw a crowd of women young and old, and a lot of children. They are beginning to see that the only party that can and will help the working class is the "party that never compromises with truth lest it lose a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy."

The vote for Malloney and Remmel and for the other candidates of the Socialist Labor Party this year in Brockton will be a surprise to the freaks and fakirs of the Cocial Democratic Party, and will send cold shivers down the backs of the bosses than the election of ten thousand Social Democratic Party candidates would.

Some More Buzzards.

BL H. A. GOFF.

Speaking of impure and simple trades unions, a truthful history of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers would afford what Artemus Ward used to call "mighty interestin' readin." Up until the year 1859 the puddlers were the only men in the iron trade who were organized, under the title of the "Sons of Vulcan." The puddler, or iron boiler, is the mechanic who takes the raw cast pig iron and melts it, and boils it, and stirs it about, and kneads it in the furnace until its nature is entirely changed from cast to malleable iron. And he is in very truth the honorable and lineal descendant of sturdy old Vulcan.

THE FINISHERS.

The finishers are the men who take the iron after the puddler is done with it and transform into its various shapes as a finished article ready for the market. But in the making of Bessemer, open hearth and all kinds of soft steel, the puddler does not take part. In 1860 the finishers began to see the necessity of organization, and after considerable agitation they made the puddlers a proposition to go in with them under the name and title of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and this proposition the puddlers accepted.

As soon as the amalgamation was completed the finishers found themselves to be a majority in the association, and straightway proceeded to set themselves up as "the aristocracy of labor," and from that time to this they have always used the puddlers as a cart horse and a beast of burden to benefit the finishers.

THE PUDDLERS REBEL.

The puddlers have often seen this and felt the injustices flowing from it, but being very much in the minority, they never felt able to go to open war against it, and so they were obliged to remain in a union and be victimized by the very men who had taken a solemn obligation to stand by them and protect them. So the reader will see that this so-called union was never a union at all in the true sense of the word. That is in the sense of class-consciousness, or the genuine spirit of solidarity. They were simply chained together, but never united. It was an organization that from its very inception contained within itself the seeds of disunion, contention, and final dissolution.

AN ELASTIC AGREEMENT.

It used to be the rule of the A. A. of I. and S. Workers that the scale running from June 1, to the last day of May, was a national affair; until the scale was signed by all the manufacturers or their representatives, all the workers remained idle until it was so signed. But under the leadership of Fakirdom, they began to make concessions to the manufacturers in the form of "district scales." That is, the scale could be signed for a given territory and the mills in that district would be allowed to start and run. The fakirs used to tell us that this was a powerful leverage on other districts to compel them to sign also. The next thing was "Firm or Company Scales," that is, a firm could sign the scale and start up and run their mills. Then came the "Department Scale," by which one or more departments in a plant could be started and run while the other departments remained on strike or locked out.

THE MANUFACTURER TAKES A HAND.

Now the manufacturers go the whole thing one better, and they have introduced the "Individual Scale," simply an ironclad, and the individual is summoned into the office and is told to sign it; if he refuses, his employment by that company ceases then and there.

The A. A. of I. and S. Workers have had the usual experience of the old style trade unions, and always as inconsistent as impure and simple trades unions are. For instance, they always had a habit of scabbing it on other workmen, quite too frequently for their own good, or the good of others.

HOW SCABS ARE MADE.

Many and many a time when the A. A. of I. and S. Workers have themselves been on strike or lockout they have scabbed it on the river men, on the coal miners, on common laborers, or anybody and everybody, and finally on each other. But in this peculiarity the I. and S. workers do not differ from many other impure and simplers here and hereabouts. Under the regime of the late only and illustrious and malodorous M. M. Garland, that worthy offered Jones & Laughlins 76 scabs in a job lot from the ranks of the A. A.

In reviewing the history of the A. A. of I. and S. Workers one can see the same old handiwork of the dirty fakirs all the way through. To illustrate; during Jarrett's time as President, was built the great 119 inch plate mill at Homestead. This mill was built to roll for six heating furnaces and should have employed six heaters. But Jarrett allowed a man to roll the first year for 2,400, and allowed two heaters to take charge of the six furnaces, and that was the beginning of the end as far as the organization of I. & S. workers was concerned. Carnegie then and there discovered that labor crooks could be handled. That was the first and last favor that he asked Fakirdom for, and he learned enough then, that from that time to this he has asked for nothing. When he has wanted anything, he has just taken it, leaving Fakirdom to like it or lump it just as they chose. This is only one of many similar occurances of a like nature and all leading up to the same final results, that the rank and file has had to suffer, and the fakir has landed in a fat position, witness Jarrett, Weihe, Garland and many others.

ANOTHER LOOKS FOR A JOB.

In this year of our Lord we find at the head of the A. A. as President, a fellow named Schaffer. Schaffer used to be a one horse preacher in a one horse town where he preached to a one horse congregation of a one horse denomination. We can well imagine what a "pure" doctrin this fellow must haveinstilled into his hearers. When the tin plate industry began to boom in this country, Schaffer got a "call" to scab it in order to learn to be a roller. From that time to this he has been the mean dishonorable and servile tool of the tin manufacturers—now merged into a Trust. But Schaffer still uses the tin plate workers as his meal ticket. This year's Convention of the A. A. of I. and S. and Tin-plate Workers was completely controlled by the Tin Trust. So plain was this that the agents and tools of the Trust might just as well have filled seats as delegates.

Accordingly the tin workers' scale received the first and foremost consideration. Schaffer and his pals labored almost exclusively in the interests of the tin plate workers, and stood prepared to, and did sacrifice everybody else. Developments since the convention have amply proven all this. Schaffer and his pals found that so long as the puddlers enjoyed the right of refendum it would be next to impossible to secure a raise of wages for the tin plate workers at the expense of the puddlers and others.

For a period of three months the men were buffeted about under one pretext or another, the Schaffer crowd all the while keeping in view their own nefarious purposes. Numerous conferences were held at different large cities at enormous cost to the rank and file dues payers. This gave the fakirs an opportunity to sample the fine cigars, whisky and other sporting goods away from home, under the expense account of "miscellaneous expenses," a la Warner. Finally the puddlers were inveigled into a trap and were induced to vote the executive committee power to act and settle the whole matter. Accordingly the tin plate workers, who are Schaffer's meal ticket,—got a two per cent raise and the puddlers got the hot end of the bargain, as was shown last week in the mills of the National Tube Works, where the puddlers were reduced from $6.12½ to $5 a ton; the scale price set by the Schaffer crew of fakirs being $4.75 a ton. So the readers can see that in this case at least the capitalistic trust is twenty-five cents a ton better than the fakirs.

THE CAUSE OF THE SHUT-DOWN.

Now the plain truth in the matter is that there is and will be a pretty fair demand for puddled iron, and there was no more reason why the puddlers' wages should be reduced this year then there are reasons why a dog should have two tails.

As the scale now stands the tin plate workers have received a paltry advance at the expense of the puddlers. It is not costing the manufacturers a cent; on the contrary, they get big money out of it and far and away the best of the deal. Garland was anything but a Moses, but Schaffer is simply contemptible.

Last year during his first term Schaffer, Garland and several more of the buzzards appeared before the labor fakirs' pension bureau (i. e., the so-called Labor Commission), and testified that the trusts were a good thing for the workingmen, that they had raised wages, etc. Of course, Judas must earn his thirty pieces of silver.

THE POSITION OF THE SOCIALIST.

But now as far as Garland is concerned, he is universally despised; and for Schaffer the reaction has set in also. The Socialist bombardment of Fakirdom is making it very unpleasant for your labor crook. A storm of indignation against Schaffer is sweeping through the ranks of the A. A. that has compelled him to place his resignation in the hands of the executive committee, who are little, if any, better than himself.

Then Schaffer went out to Ohio, and although he has alwrys been a Democrat he offered his services to Chairman Dick to go on the stump for McKinley. But Dick turned him down with a most curt and decided no, and informed him that under no circumstances whatever would the Republican party employ him. Oh ye gods! to what depths of degradation must a labor fakir have sunk when the Republican party dare not put him on the stump!

Now Schaffer sneaks back to Pittsburg like a pup with a burnt tail and tries to get around that resignation and prevent its acceptance; otherwise his meal ticket is gone, and this is why we laugh.

Just the same he has done his dirty work. He found the A. A. weak; he will leave it weaker. The gaps that were in the organization when he took hold he haw widened. The distrust and lack of solidarity that existed when he was elected president he has increased. He leaves the organization at the mercy of the capitalist who needs not recognise it at all unless it suits his convenience to do so. At the first breath of adversity the Noah's Ark of the A. A. of I. and S. workers will be totally wrecked.

The observant man can now stand and review in the history of the A. A. an overwhelming proof of the weakness and uselessness of the old style impure and simple trade union. And above all else the ignorance and criminality of your political job hunting impure and simple Labor Fakirs, your real union wreckers.

On the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A.

A ship's crew rowed seven hundred miles to bring aid to their steamer which had been disabled. The first officer has, up to date, received the major portion of the praise, and the eight men with him have to be content with the announcement that they were also there. In most of the accounts their names even are omitted. But then they should rest content with the knowledge that their fellow workingmen receive no more.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Execitive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, Oct. 22.

Wherry in the chair.

Receipts, $10.44; expenditures, $22.58.

National Secretary reported on his trip to Harrisburg, Pa., in the interests of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania.

Section Taunton, Mass., reports the expulsion of Grapp and Werner for taking part in a Republican caucus.

A charter was granted to a new Section at Winona, Minn.

Reports indicate that everyone is getting down to work with unusual vigor for a large vote.

JULIAN PIERCE.
Recording Secretary.

Minnesota State Committee.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 16.—At the special meeting, October 15, Hansen, S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Petter, Hammond, and Secretary Davidson were present. Olsen and Spettel were absent. Communications from New York City, Chicago, and Henning, Duluth, Fertile, Winona, Red Lake Falls, Belle Paine, Two Harbors and Center City, relating to the work of the party, were read, taken up seriatim and disposed of. An application for charter for a Section at Winona was approved. Carl G. Ohman and John Plumer were elected members-at-large. Arrangements were made for Pepin's tour in Minnesota, much other campaign work was arranged, and the committee adjourned until Sunday evening, October 21. Appropriations were: For printing platform and address, $14.50; Leaflets, 50; campaign work, $14.50; leaflets, 50c.; campaign work, $7.05; administration, 40c.

The prospects are for a largely increased vote. Interest is very active, and a better campaign than ever before is being conducted.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec.

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

(Week ending October 14.)

Previously acknowledged	$1,899.80
Milwaukee, Wis., collected by Section	3.00
Jacksonville, Ill., Renner, 50c.; Heimlich, 50c; Martis, 50c; Lacy, 50c; Hoffman, 50c	2.50
Cleveland, O.: Zillmer, $1.50; Alzuhn, 50c; Brown, 50c; Heidenrich, 50c; Koeppel, 25c; Kruse, 50c; Goerke, 50c; Howell, 50c; E. Keim, 25c; M. Keim, 50c; Gable, 25c; Eiben, 10c; M. Mathews, $1	6.60
Chicago, Ill.: Petterson, $5; Damm, $2; Anderson, $1; Hellgren, 50c	8.50
Seattle, Wash.: Briarcliff, 25c; Schreiber, 25c; Roberti, 25c; Olcovich, 25c; Aiken, 25c; Walsh, 25c; Gaunt, 25c; Rudnick, 25c; Autheny, 25c; Walker, 25c	2.50
San Antoino, Tex: Bowers, 25c; Federoff, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Leitner, 50c	1.50
New Haven, Conn.: Serrer, 50c.; Areta, 50c.; Feldman, 25c.; Sobey, $1; Kienzy, 25c.; Thorman, 50c	3.00
Buffalo, N. Y.: Kangaroo, $1; Willrich, $1; A. Reinstein, 50c.; B. Reinstein, 50c.; Jezewski, 25c.; Frouckowiak, 25c.; Starkyk, 50c	4.00
Essex Count, N. J.; Bloomfield Branch, $1.65; Carless, 50c.; Metz, 50c.; Wittel, 50c.; Corlin, 50c.; Smith, 25c.; Goetz, 25c.; Duggan, 25c.; Wilson, 25c.; Vogel, 25c.; Rubowitz, 25c.; Herz, 25c.; Rachel, 50c.	5.90
Hoboken, N.J.: Mende, $1; Dietrich, 25c.; Gluntz, 50c.; Schroeder, 50c.; Julicher, 20c.; Schmid, 10c	2.55
Jersey City, N. J.: E. F. Wegener	1.00
Union Hill, N. J.: Sheeps, 10c.; Fricke, 10c.; Themmel, 10c.; C. L., 10c.; Dietrich, 5c.; Becker, 10c.; Blome, 25c.; Betsch, 10c.; Becker, 50c.; G. E., 10c	1.50
New York: Prog. Lithographers Alliance	6.00
12th Assembly District: Hammer, $1.50; Director, 50c.	2.00
14th Assembly District: Steinhertz, $1.50; Vogt, $1.50; Greenberg, 25c	3.25
16th Assembly District. Bitterbaum, 25c.; [illegible]anstedter, 50c.; Wohl, 25c.; Bordoch, 25c.; J. Kleinberger, 25c.; M. Kleinberger, 50c.; Goodman, 25c.; Lederman, 50c	2.75
18th A. D., per Owen Diamond	7.00
19th & 21st A. D., Mittelberg, 50c.; Mahland, 50c.; Brandes, 50c.; Ortleib, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; Donai, 50c.; J. W. G., 50c.; Franck, 50c.; Rasmussen, 50c.; Weiman, 50c.; Rosenkranz, 50c.; Widmayer, 50c.; Kohl, 50c.	6.50
20th A. D., M. Betz, $1.00; J. Betz, 50c.; Isaacson, 50c.; total of three collections at shop of custom shoemakers, 301 E. 29th st., 9.55	11.55
23d A. D., Plamondon, 50c.; Busson, 50c; Twomey, 50c.; Koffman, 50c.; Westerberg, 50c.; Larson, 50c.; Tsemakh, $1.00; Pollock, 50c.; Bama, 45c.; Russin, 25c.	5.20
26th A. D., Britz, 50c.; Moonilis, 50c.	1.00
30th A. D., Klein, 50c.; Heyman, 50c.; Gilhaus, 50c.; Moren, 50c.; Bartels, 50c.; Samuels, 50c.	3.00
34th & 35th A. D., Orange, 50c.; Johansen, $1.00; Hermansen, $1.00; Weinstock, $1.00; Crawford, $1.00; Kantor, $1.00; Gajewski, $1.00; Kinneally, $1.00; Hodes, 50c.; Cash, 25c.	8.25
Brooklyn: Sixth Assembly District: Schram, 75c.; Kober, 1.25; Moritz, 10c.; other sources, 2.90	5.00
Seventh Assembly District; Eichner, 50c.; Ocklecker, $1.00; Fiebiger, $5.00; Murphy, $1.00	7.50
Tenth Assembly District; Kihn, $1.50; Atiles, 50c.; Schwarz, 25c.; Keveney, $1.00; Hanlon, $1.00; Hills, $1.00; Peck, $3.00; Wasmuth, 50c.; Grange, 50c	9.25
Twentieth Assembly District; Zoeller, 25c.; Mueller, 50c.; Cash, 50; Velting, 50; Forbes 50c.; Stegeman, 50c	2.75
Total	$2,0[illegible]3.35

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$14,540.05
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, financial secretary	50.00
Received for Minor Fund from H. A. Rush, West Superior, Wis. $; A. P. Huels, Stoneboro, Pa., 50c; Ernest Teichert, Greensb'g, Pa., 50c; Geo. Dibb, same town, 50c; Thomas Walding, Butler, Pa., $1; German Branch, Section Passaic County, N. J., $2; Branch 4, Section Providence, R. I., $2; Austin Baudreau, Pawtucket, R. I., $1; B. H. Williams, Tabor, Ia., 50c; Geo. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn., 50c	9.50
Total	$14,599.55

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary Daily People Committee.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$961.77
Received from Section Albany, N.Y., one-half on list 300 per Corregan, $2.82; per De Leon, from: Bridgeport, Conn. $1.30; Stamford, Conn., $2.50; New London, Conn., $6.00; Section Richmond County, N. Y., one-half on lists, $4; H. A. Rush, West Superior, Wis., $1; S.D. Cooper, New York, on account list 1, $1; Minnesota State Committee, account of lists, $16; Section Detroit, Mich., $5; Rhode Island State Committee, account of lists, $10; Branch 4, Section Providence, R.I., $2; Man of Knowledge, New York, 80c	52.42
Total	$1,014.19

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

Massachusetts S. L. P. Ticket.

Presidential Electors—At large—Patrick O'Keefe, Salem; John Henley, Lynn.

First Congressional District—Henry Noffkee, Holyoke.

Second Congressional District—James Noonan, Springfield.

Third Congressional District—Walter J. Hoar, Gardner.

Fourth Congressional District—Francis H. Taylor, Fitchburg.

Fifth Congressional District—John F. Bradley, Woburn.

Sixth Congressional District—Barton C. Woodbury, Haverhill.

Seventh Congressional District—John Welton, Chelsea.

Eighth Congressional District—H. W. A. Raasch, Boston.

Ninth Congressional District—William H. Young, Boston.

Tenth Congressional District—William H. Carroll, Boston.

Eleventh Congressional District—C. Orvard Oleson, Hyde Park.

Twelfth Congressional District—Thos. Leonard, Taunton.

Thirteenth Congressional District—Right Wilde, Fall River.

State Ticket—Governor—Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill.

Lieutenant Governor—Moritz E. Ruther, of Holyoke.

Secretary of State, Alfred E. Jones, of Evehett.

Treasurer, Frederick A. Nagler, of Springfield.

Attorney-Geuneral—Frank MacDonald, of Stoneham.

Auditor, Frank A. Forstrom, of Worcester.

Michigan S. L. P. State Ticket.

MICHIGAN, Oct. 21.—The following is the State ticket nominated by the Socialist Labor Party for the State of Michigan:

For Governor—Henry Ulbricht, Jr.

For Lieutenant Governor—Gillis Boyenga.

For Secretary of State—Oscar Hoffman.

For State Treasurer—Henry Markwardt, Sr.

For Auditor General—Shepard Cowles.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—Isaac Bacher.

For Attorney General—Peter Friesema, Jr.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Frank Hinds.

For member of State Board of Education—Mrs. Elixabeth Smith.

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—Carl Lampe, Charles Bannasch, Thomas Hackett, John Steiner, John Joseph Cornely, James Manley, William Markwardt, Charles Truschan, Elias Haire, Henry Marwinske, Charles Gustafson, Willett B. Johnson, Barney Fabinski, Axel Gerdin.

New Jersey S. L. P. State Ticket.

Presidential Electors: Frederick May, Michael McGarry, George Betsch, Adolph Bloomer, Frederick Mende, Herman Landgraf, John Kapp, Daniel J. Duggan, Ludwig Erickson, Henry Smith.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All organizations of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to telegraph to the DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, at the earliest possible moment, the returns of the Socialist Labor Party vote. Use the following form in reporting:

S. L. P. vote in .... is ......
In 1896, ... was.

Messages should be prepaid.

Wisconsin S. L. P. State Ticket.

For Governor, Frank R. Wilke, of Milwaukee.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Frank Mensing, of Milwaukee.

For Secretary of State, Rochus Babnik, of Milwaukee.

For Attorney General, James Nelson, of West Superior.

For State Treasurer, Robert Phillips, of Wausau.

For Railroad Commissioner, William Ibs, of Sheboygan.

For Insurance Commissioner, Moritz Sehm of Milwaukee.

Electors at Large: Charles Slaby, Max Boehme, Otto E. Harder, Louis Schienbein, of Milwaukee; Ernest Page, Louis Brand, Ernst Koch and Albert Roder, of Wausau.

Manifesto of Section Lincoln, S. L. P.

To the Working Class Voters of Lancaster County, the Socialist Labor Party of the United States extends Greetings:

We come to you with a banner of hope, saying to you in the words of Ben Franklin: "If you want a faithful servant, serve yourself;" for it is a truism that "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

We affirm that there are classes in this country to-day; there is a class who produces all the wealth of this nation, to which you and we belong—the laboring class, and there is a class who appropriates the lion's share of this wealth without producing any portion of it—the capitalist class.

There is a conflict between these two classes—the class struggle—the working class trying to possess what it has produced, and the capitalist class trying, with success, to possess what it has not produced.

Secretary Gage, in the "Youth's Companion," February 8, 1900, says that we have produced within the last year sixty billions of wealth, which means about $2,400 for each worker.

Chauncey M. Depew says we produce yearly two billion dollars' wor thof commodities more than we can consume, hence the necessity of expansion and a world's market. Are you satisfied to produce on an average about twenty-four hundred dollars a year, and receive on an average only a little over three hundred dollars a year? These are the figures of Mr. Gage and Chauncey Depew, not ours. If you are not satisfied to go on producing the above amount and receiving only the small and ever decreasing share of your product, the Socialist Labor Party brings to you the only solution of the question, and it is this: Capture the political power of the nation by electing your own class to the offices, then change the present system of exploitation based on the private ownership of the means of production into a system of co-operation where there will be equal opportunity for all and special privileges to none. Then we can truly say with Saint Paul, "Those who will not work shall not eat."

Remember, workingmen, that to vote on election day for your enemies' candidate is the worst kind of scabbing. Remember, also, as a working class, "We have nothing to lose but our chains; and have a world to gain." We appeal to you as fellow workingmen to vote at the coming election for your own class candidates. The following is our list for the legislature from Lancaster county, Nebraska:

For State Senators:
FRED HERMAN and J. C. KUCERA.
For State Representatives:
M. HERMAN, A. CHAVLASKEY, J. MARTENSEN, EMIL ITTIG, and CHARLES HERMAN.

TICKET AND ADDRESS TO VOTERS

Of Maricopa County, Arizona, Socialist Labor Party.

For the Assembly—J. A. Leach, of Phœnix, W. C. Collier, of Phœnix, W. A. Van Horn, of Coldwater, W. F. Gillett, of Coldwater.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

To vote for the Republican or Democratic parties means the perpetuation of capitalism and the robbery of your own class that they, the capitalists, shall live in luxury, while you live in penury and want. It is to vote for the perpetuation of your own enslavement and the enslavement of the offspring of your class. It means a vote for war in the interest of the wealthy, while you do the fighting, you inherit the misery, they the glory and emoluments of the spoils. Your vote for them will mean a vote for the perpetuation of a criminal-breeding system, in which criminality increases as wealth is centralized. To vote for the mmeans the debasement of your own class so that capitalists greed may be satified.

To vote for the Socialist Labor Party means that you recognize your class interest and have arrayed yourself with those who are intent on abolishing the capitalist system of robbery. It means a vote for the elevation of your class, the producers of wealth, from a state of servitude, penury and want to one of freedom, plenty and refinement. It means a vote cast for a higher civilization and the abolition of poverty and starvation in the midst of plenty. The enigma of the nineteenth century and paradox of the world's history. It means the abolition of war, with all its vicious and degrading results, and the adoption of a peaceful and fraternal state of society, with all the blessings of true civilization.

SOCIALIST BOOKS

In proportion as the Socialist Labor Party grows and the interest in the Socialist Republic increases, there is an ever increasing demand for Socialist books.

The taint of death is already on the Capitalist System of Production, but in order to steer through the existing chaos the Working Class must be equipped with the best information acquirable and the best mental training obtainable. To aid in this needed information and mental training, the Socialist Labor Party has published the following books, all of which are recommended to those desiring accurate information as to what Socialism is and what it seeks to accomplish.

The contents of many of these books will be found in advertisements in other columns of the PEOPLE.

Elementary Books on Socialism

It is one thing to get a man interested in Socialism; it is quite another thing to start him on the road to the Socialist Republic. These three books will do it. One leads up to the other.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? By Daniel DeLeon. 5 cents.

"What means this Strike?" is an address delivered before the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Mass. It is the best thing extant with which to begin the study of Socialism. The whole range of capitalist production is examined and analyzed in the light of Socialist Science.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION? By Daniel DeLeon. 5 cents.

An address delivered at Boston under the auspices of the People's Union. The keynote of the address is to show the difference between Reform and Revolution, and to demonstrate that the working class can get nothing out of reforms.

SOCIALISM. By W. S. McClure. 5 cents.

A comprehensive exposition of capitalist society, its contradictions, its brutality and its approaching demolition. The author scientifically demonstrates the inevitableness of Socialism. This book will silence those who admit the desirability but deny the posibility of the Socialist Republic.

Intermediate Books on Socialism.

When a workingman once gets started in Socialist literature, he develops an insatiable appetite for the Revolutionary Literature of Socialism. The following four books are especially effective as followers for "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," and McClure's "Socialism."

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The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform this work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS.
ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT.
ITS NEWS COLUMS ARE REPLETE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.
ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE.

HELP THE WORK ALONG

BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS.
IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO.
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In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following:

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers. The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT.
CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.
IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL.
IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

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Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 488

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No: 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welsome.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 12½ W. First street, corner Spring.

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1 meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at [illegible] o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren.*

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH [illegible] meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at [illegible] a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

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